

VOL. XXVII

TAKES HAND.

Mr. Cleveland at Last Pushing
the Tariff

WRITES HIS VIEWS TO WILSON.

A Strong Plea Is Made for Free Raw
Materials, Coal and Iron.

REDEM AT LEAST ONE PLEDGE.

The President Suggests That Sugar
Should Have a Tax.

MANTAIN PRINCIPLES HE SAYS.

No Secret Is Made of His Opposition to the
Income Tax—A Letter Which Will
Cut Some Figure.Washington, July 19.—The following is
President Cleveland's letter to Representative
Wilson on the tariff situation, which
Mr. Wilson read as a part of his remarks
in the house this afternoon:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July
19, 1894.—(Personal.)—Hon. William L. Wil-
son—My Dear Sir: The certainty that a
conference will be ordered between the
two houses of congress for the purpose of
adjusting differences on the subject of tariff
legislation makes it also certain that you
will be again called on to do hard service
in the cause of tariff reform.

"My public life has been so closely related
to the subject; I have so longed for its ac-
complishment, and I have so often promised
its realization to my fellow countrymen
as a result of their trust and confidence in
the democratic party, that I hope no ex-
cuse is necessary for my earnest appeal
to you that in this crisis that you strenu-
ously insist upon party honesty and good
faith and a sturdy adherence to democratic
principles. I believe these absolutely neces-
sary to the continuation of democratic ex-
istence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that
this conference will present the best, if
not the only, hope of true democracy. In-
dications point to its action as the reliance
of those who desire the genuine fruition of
democratic effort, the fulfillment of demo-
cratic pledges and the redemption of demo-
cratic promises to the people. To recon-
cile differences in the details comprised
within the fixed and well defined lines of
principle will not be the sole task of the
conference, but, as it seems to be, its mem-
bers will also have in charge the question
whether democratic principles themselves
are to be saved or abandoned. There is no
excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the
feeling and the temper of the rank and
file of the democracy. They are downcast
under the assertion that their party fails
in ability to manage the government, and
they are apprehensive that efforts to bring
out tariff reform may fail, but they are
much more downcast and apprehensive in
their fear that democratic principles may
be surrendered.

"The People Did Look to Congress.
"In these circumstances they cannot
do otherwise than to look with confidence
to you and those who, with you, have pa-
triotically and sincerely championed the
cause of tariff reform within democratic
lines, guided by democratic principles.
This confidence is vastly suggested by the
action, under your leadership, of the
house of representatives upon the bill
and every sincere tariff reformer knows that
this bill, in its present form and as it will
be submitted to the conference, falls far
short of the consummation for which we
have long labored; for which we have
suffered defeat without discouragement;
which in its anticipation gave us a rally-
ing cry in its day of triumph, and which
in its promise of accomplishment is so in-
terwoven with democratic pledges and
democratic success that our abandonment of
the cause or the principles upon which it
rests means party perdition and party dis-
honor.

"One topic will be submitted to the con-
ference which embodies democratic princi-
ple so directly that it cannot be compro-
mised. We have in our platform, and in
every way possible, declared in favor of
the free importation of raw materials. We
have again and again promised that this
should be accorded to our people and our
manufacturers as soon as the democratic
party was invested with the power to de-
termine the tariff policy of the country.
The party now has the power. We are as
certain today as we have ever been of the
great benefit that would accrue to the
country from the inauguration of this pol-
icy and nothing has occurred to release us
from our obligation to secure this advantage
to our people. It must be admitted that
tariff measure can accord with democratic
principles and promises, or bear a genuine
democratic badge that does not provide
for free raw material. In the circum-
stances it may well excite our wonder that
democrats are willing to depart from this,
the most democratic of all tariff principles,
and that the inconsistent absurdity of such
a proposed departure should be emphasized
by the suggestion that the wool of the
farmer be put on the free list and the

protection of taxation be placed around
the iron ore and coal of corporations and
capitalists. How can we face the people af-
ter indulging in such outrageous discrimina-
tions and violations of principle?

A Plea for Sugar.
"It is quite apparent that this question
of free raw material does not admit of
adjustment on any middle ground, since
their subjection to any rate of taxation,
great or small, is a like violation of demo-
cratic principle and democratic good faith.
"I hope that you will not consider it
intrusive if I say something in relation to
another subject which our hardly fall to be
troublesome to the conference. I refer to
the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar.
Under our party platform, and in ac-
cordance with our declared party purposes,
sugar is a legitimate and logical article of
revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however,
incidents have accompanied certain stages
of the legislation which will be submitted to
the conference that have aroused in connection
with this subject a natural democratic
animosity to the methods and manipulations
of trusts and combinations. I confess to
sharing in this feeling, yet, it seems to me,
we ought, if possible, sufficiently free
ourselves from prejudice to enable us cool-
ly to weigh the considerations which in
formulating tariff legislation ought to guide
our treatment of sugar as a taxable arti-
cle. While no tenderness should be enter-
tained for trusts, and while I am decidedly
opposed to granting, under guise of taxa-
tion, any opportunity to further their pe-
culiar methods, I suggest that we ought
not to be driven away from the democratic
principle and policy which leads to the taxa-
tion of sugar by the fear, quite likely
exaggerated, in carrying out this prin-
ciple and policy we may indirectly and
inordinately encourage a combination of
sugar refining interests. I know that in
present conditions this is a delicate subject,
and I appreciate the depth and strength
of the feeling which its treatment has
aroused. I do not believe we should do evil
that good may come, but, it seems to me,
that we would not forget that our aim is
the completion of a tariff and taxing
sugar for proper purposes and within rea-
sonable bounds. Whatever else may be
said of our action, we are in no danger of
running counter to democratic principle.
With all this at stake there must be in the
treatment of this article some ground
upon which we are all willing to stand,
where toleration and conciliation may be
allowed to solve the problem without de-
manding the entire surrender of fixed and
consolidated convictions.

The Party's Will Be Done.
"I ought not to prolong this letter. If
what I have written is unwelcome, I beg
you to believe in my good intentions. In
the conclusion of the conference touching
the numerous items which will be con-
sidered the people are not afraid of their
interests will be neglected. They know that
the result, so far as these are concerned,
will be to place some necessities and com-
forts easier within their reach and to in-
crease better and surer compensation to those
who toil.

"We all know that a tariff covering all
the varied interests and conditions of a
country as vast as ours must of necessity
be largely the result of honorable adjust-
ment and honorable compromise. I expect
very few of us can say when our measure
is perfected that all its features are en-
tirely as we would prefer.

"You know how much I deprecate the
incorporation into the proposed bill of the
income tax feature. In a matter of this
kind, however, which does not violate a
fixed and recognized democratic doctrine
we are willing to defer to the judgment of
a majority of our democratic brethren.
I think there is a general agreement that
this is the party duty. This is more
palpably apparent when we realize that the
business of our country is being run by
watchdogs for the result of our efforts to
perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and
certain turn of prosperity waits upon a
wise adjustment, and that a confiding
people still trust in our hands their prosperity
and well being.

"The democracy of the country pleads
earnestly for the speedy completion of the
tariff legislation which our representatives
have undertaken, but they demand not less
earnestly that no stress of necessity shall
tempt those they trust to the abandonment
of democratic principle. Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Meeting of the International Conven-

tion at Toronto.
Toronto, Canada, July 19.—The fourth
annual international convention of the
Baptist Young People's Union of America
opened here this morning with some 400
delegates in attendance. President John
H. Chapman, of Chicago, took the chair
promptly at 10:30 o'clock. Among those
around him were Governor Northen, of
Ohio; Rev. Henry W. Hunt, of Toledo;
O. Frank Harvey, of Cincinnati; and
the union president of the New York
Union.

Devotional exercises were led by Rev.
Dr. Hall, of Georgia. Rev. D. B. Thompson
tendered a welcome to the delegates, and
St. Elmore Harris did the same on behalf
of the Baptist churches of the city. The
president then delivered his address.
President Whitman, of Colby university,
Maine, replied in an address which was
greatly applauded at once at its close.
He spoke, as he was born under a British
flag, but who had lived under the stars
and stripes the better part of his life.
Other addresses followed and then the of-
ficers' reports were in order.

IRON WORKS SOLD.

A Syndicate Buys Valuable North

Carolina Property—Ministers Meet.

Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—(Special.)—The
North Carolina Steel and Iron Company, which
property, at Greensboro, was yesterday
purchased by a syndicate, represented by
Governor Black, of Pennsylvania, and Mr.
A. Arthur, of Tennessee. The company
after being known as the Greensboro Iron
and Steel Company, and will do an extensive
business. Letters of incorporation were
today granted by the secretary of state.
The North Carolina Steel and Iron Com-
pany, which was organized twenty-five
years ago, and which is the oldest organiza-
tion of the kind so far as is known in
this country, met today at Ruther-
ford college. The session will last three
days. The quarter centennial will be cele-
brated with much enthusiasm. The com-
pany has built a tabernacle at Ruther-
ford college, and has selected that insti-
tution for the permanent meeting place.

More Gold Ordered.

New York, July 19.—Late in the day for-
eign bankers announced that they had re-
ceived orders to forward additional amounts
of gold to Europe. In consequence steam-
ers sailing on Saturday will probably take
out between two and three millions dollars
of the metal.

WE CAN REST EASIER.

Mr. Cockrell Takes Kindly to the Expor-
tion Appropriation.

HE MAKES AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Senators Gordon and Walsh and
Captain Howell Accept It.

MR. CLEVELAND HAS RAISED A ROW.

His Letter to Mr. Wilson Puts the Senate in
a Bad Humor—Mr. Hill Will Make Some
Motions When the Bill Comes Up.

Washington, July 19.—(Special.)—Senators
Gordon and Walsh and Captain Howell
appeared before a subcommittee of the
senate appropriations committee, consist-
ing of Senators Cockrell, Gorman and Al-
lison this morning and made an argument
in favor of the Atlanta exposition bill.
The committee gave them fifteen minutes
each and all three made strong arguments
in favor of the appropriation.

After hearing the main arguments, Sen-
ator Cockrell evidenced much interest in
the matter and asked many questions. He
wanted to know if the exposition company
could get ready in time.

When assured that it could and with the
government participating in the exposition
it was certain that many foreign govern-
ments would take part in it, he asked Cap-
tain Howell and the two senators if they
would have any objection to an entire
change in the form of the bill.

Captain Howell said they cared nothing
particularly about the form of the bill so
long as it provided for the appropriation for
a government building and exhibit.

Senator Cockrell then said that he
thought the committee would have to
change the form of the bill, as it was too
long in its present form to be incorporated
in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

This was taken by the Georgians to mean
that the committee would certainly incor-
porate the appropriation of \$300,000 in the
bill.

As there is great pressure being brought
to bear upon the committee to incorporate
all sorts of things in this appropriation
bill, it may be Saturday before the com-
mittee can report it to the senate, but
the Georgia senators and Captain Howell
are very confident of a favorable report on
the bill.

Speaker Crisp Is Firm.

The action of the house today evidences
the fact that with Speaker Crisp at the
throttle the house is not to be bulldozed
by the senate into abandoning any demo-
cratic principle in the tariff bill, which is
to finally become a law. Speaker Crisp, with
the balance of the democratic party in the
house, is committed to free raw materi-
al, and he is determined that the house
shall not be driven from this position.
His hand was clearly shown in the action
of the house today when the committee on
rules brought in an order providing for a
vote on a motion that the house insist upon
agreement to the senate amendments to the
house tariff bill in gross and ask a further
conference. After several notable speeches
the motion was agreed to by a solid demo-
cratic vote amid great applause.

No Surrender to Sugar.

The scene of the day was when Mr. Wil-
son, with his swollen and inflamed face
covered with a handkerchief, announced
that the house would never recede from
its position in favor of free coal and iron
and that it would never agree to a sugar
schedule which was made in the interest of
a sugar trust. If it was true that the
sugar trusts was so strong that it could
say no tariff bill should be passed unless
its interests were protected, he hoped
the house would never adjourn until re-
fined sugar was put on the free list. At
the conclusion of this sentence the house
fairly went wild. Papers and books were
thrown in the air and democratic members
yelled in approval until they were hoarse.
It was an indication that the house was
almost unanimous in its determination
not to allow the sugar trust to make this
bill to suit itself. Indeed, the house, by
its vote and acts, thoroughly endorsed the
action of the house conferees in not ac-
cepting the senate bill and spoke out
unanimously in favor of forcing the senate
to take the bill the house had passed the
1st day of last February. In view of this,
many men high in the party councils think
Mr. Wilson made a mistake in having Mr.
Cleveland's letter read. Of course it is a
strong, characteristic letter and a bold,
fearless statement of Mr. Cleveland's po-
sition, but it is calculated by its severe
criticism of the senate to make that body
more firm in its position. The house ap-
plauded the sentiment in favor of free raw
material widely, but his statements in favor
of a sugar tax were listened to in silence,
as was his statement that he had advised
against the income tax, but was willing to
defer to the judgment of a majority of
his party. The house had understood from
his former message that he was an advocate
of an income tax.

It Exasperates the Senators.

The democratic senators are wildly in-
dignant over the president's letter. Almost
without exception they are abusing him
roundly this evening. The senate leaders
say that he distinctly apprised the bill
which the senate passed when they submit-
ted it to him, and that now, when he
finds it is not popular with the newspapers
of the country he repudiates it and at-
tempts to cast odium upon the senate for
passing it and insisting upon its becoming
a law. Tomorrow it will come up in the
senate on the request of the house for an-
other conference and it is probable that
the entire matter will be aired.

Senator Hill is determined that nothing
shall be suppressed. He will make every
senator show his hand by moving that the
senate recede from its position in putting
coal and iron on the dutiable list. Indeed,
a decidedly interesting session of the sen-
ate is promised and the debate may last
a day or two. The senate has already
taken position. Its leaders say the house
must take the senate bill or there can be
no tariff bill; no other bill, nor can the
present one with any changes go through
the senate. On the other hand, the house

by its action today, positively declines to
accept the senate coal, iron and sugar
schedules. There are many who predict
tonight that no bill can pass; that con-
gress will adjourn without tariff legislation.
That is absurd. This congress was elected
to enact new tariff laws and it will not ad-
journ until a tariff bill is passed. They
must see it out until one or the other goes
down in defeat. That will surely come and
then there will be a bill.

Will Precipitate a Discussion.

From talks with senators, the indications
are that the president's letter to Mr. Wil-
son will precipitate an animated discussion
on the floor of the senate chamber to-
morrow. There will be no limit to the debate
and before the consideration of the con-
ference report, as an incidental and the let-
ter as a main subject, is over, some very
plain language, it is asserted tonight, will
be used by some of the senators who have
been designating the "conservatives."

It is also said that three of these sen-
ators will make their replies when Mr.
Voorhees calls up the report tomorrow im-
mediately after the reading of the journal.
These three are Senators Smith, Gorman and
Brice. Mr. Hill will also speak. Mr.
Smith, if the rumors about him be true,
will make a speech in which he will warn
the conferees that they have violated the
faith placed in them when they receded from
the senate amendments and agreed, as has
been reported, that they would accept the
house schedules on woollens, cottons, etc.
He will outline the situation as he sees
it and will, it is said, in his conclusion, tell
the senate, the president, the country and
the house of representatives that they can
accept the senate bill or no bill at all, so
far as his vote is concerned.

Mr. Gorman, who was in close conference
with Mr. Jones and Mr. Murphy all the
afternoon, went home as soon as the sen-
ate adjourned. It is said that he will echo
the sentiments that Mr. Smith will utter
and will warn the house that if it persists
in the course adopted by it today, it will
end in defeating a bill which is for the best
interests of the whole country and which
is the product of very serious attention on
the part of the senate and formulated as
the only bill that could hope to meet with
success.

Senator Hill on the Letter.

When asked what he thought of the let-
ter of the president, Senator Hill replied:
"In the language of the novel, the plot
thickens. I prefer to say nothing at this
time. The propriety or wisdom of the let-
ter. It comes rather late and may com-
plicate the whole situation and defeat all
tariff legislation whatever. If the presi-
dent, instead of writing a letter, had ex-
pressed his intention in getting together
for free raw material when I was making
a fight therefor in the senate, the present
unfortunate complication might have been
avoided. I trust that there will be more
votes now for free raw material when I
bring forward the proposition again in
the senate, which I expect to do. The skies
are brightening."

Mr. Gorman, if the statements of his
colleagues are true, has been firmly
ground in his original plan than ever.
Mr. Brice will have a few words to say
about the senate bill, in which he will join
his colleagues in letting the house know
that it is the senate bill and not the house
bill that is to ultimately become the law of
the land.

There was a rumor about tonight that
the senate democrats were now declaring
that their bill should pass without the dot-
ting of an "i" or the crossing of a "y."
But one of the conservatives denied this,
saying that upon making items in the senate
bill a concession would be made, but that in
the main the senate idea of the tariff should
prevail or there would be no bill. The idea
also prevails in the senate that the bill will
be defeated, but that the House will ul-
timately give in rather than see no tariff
bill pass at all.

Gossip About Georgians.

Mr. Turner has recommended Peter Ar-
rington as collector at St. Mary's. He will be
appointed in a few days.

Senator and Mrs. Smith, of Telfair coun-
ty, spent today here en route to Toronto.
Mr. Zeno Fitzpatrick, of Quitman, is also
here.

The Georgians in Washington.

Without exception, are delighted with the
wonderful victory of Colonel Livingston
in Fulton county yesterday.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The President Appoints Hon. Clifton

Breckinridge to That Position.

Washington, July 19.—The president today
sent to the senate the following nomina-
tion: Clifton B. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to
be envoy extraordinary and minister plen-
ipotentiary to Russia, vice Andrew D. White
resigned.

Mr. Breckinridge was offered the Russian
mission by the president two weeks ago,
and has had the matter under considera-
tion since. Yesterday he notified the presi-
dent of his acceptance, and the nomination
will be sent to the senate today. Mr.
Breckinridge has been a consistent tariff
reformer, and has given the president his
heartiest support in that direction. When
the extra session convened last August
Mr. Breckinridge was an earnest advocate
of the repeal of the purchasing clause of
the Oliver Cotton act, and voted for it.
For this action Mr. Breckinridge was
made war upon in his district, and his
re-election was made impossible by the
re-nomination. The president desired to
suitably recognize his services, and tendered
him the Russian mission.

LARGE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Arkansas State Convention Meets at

Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., July 19.—The largest
crowd of populists ever assembled at the
state capital was in attendance at West
End park this morning when the people's
party state convention was called to order.
Fully 10,000 men, women and children, nearly
all wearing "keep off the grass" badges
and small "Coxey" badges, were present.
The convention was called to order by
man, J. W. Dollison secretary and W. M.
Manning assistant chairman.

After addresses by populist leaders and the
appointment of a committee on resolutions
platform, the convention adjourned
until tomorrow. W. J. Parks, of Lafayette,
will probably be the gubernatorial nomi-
nee.

Large Fire at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—The central

market, occupying an entire block, was
totally destroyed by fire tonight, together
with several small dwellings and a livery
stable. Total loss about \$500,000. The mar-
ket house was a three-story brick struc-
ture with accommodations for some 500
market gardeners. The cause is unknown.

The Cholera.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—It is officially

DREW THEIR GUNS.

Sensational Incidents Occur at the Joint
Debate in Edgely.

BUTLER DENOUNCES A MAN AS A LIAR.

Instantly the Air Was Full of
Flashing Pistols.

A HUNDRED WERE READY TO SHOOT

Tillman and General Butler Beg Their
Friends Not to Be Rushed and Avert
a Terrible Tragedy.

Edgely, S. C., July 19.—(Special.)—A
score of hands were on as many pistols
in a second today. Men climbed up on the
speakers' stand. Others were ready for
action. The powder was all ready for the
spark, but fortunately the intense political
feeling did not result in bloodshed. How
near the tragedy was averted may not have
been realized by those who were responsible
for the strained conditions. It looked aw-
fully ugly for a minute or two. When
Edgely men got mad and look as if they
are about to act, something is very liable to
happen.

Imagine a powder magazine with a fire
creeping towards it, every one momentarily
expecting the explosion. The crash is ex-
pected, but, lo! the flames go within a few
feet of the magazine, they stop, the danger
is over and every one breathes easier. So
it was today at Edgely. The friction, the
excitement went up to the verge of a
blaze and then, for some reason, things went
back to their normal condition.

There can ever want to witness another
such meeting. It was the most aggressive
and aggravated of the twenty-one already
held. Political passion was at a dangerous
heat and all over a few petty officers. Yet
there were men in the audience who at the
drop of a hat would have shot to kill their
political opponents. It is a sad commentary
on this alleged campaign of education. It
shows, or at least it ought to, that it is
useless and a senseless campaign. It is
tearing off the scab from the festering
political wound. The brave people of Edgely
had thought there was nothing unusual
about their meeting. That is their
privilege.

There was a preponderance of circumstan-
tial evidence to give the Game Cock City
the palm for getting closer to the verge of
a political battle and avoiding it than
any other place in America. It really looks
as if old Edgely could avoid such crises
with the facility that she can provide can-
didates. For a dozen offices she now has
five active candidates in the field.
There were two incidents at today's meet-
ing—one a pistol, every day fight; the other
nearly a tragedy. For neither of them could
any of the speakers be held directly re-
sponsible. It was just the passion in the
crowd. True, the lie was passed, but that
had been done before without occasioning
such a scene. Just here both Governor
Tillman and Senator Butler ought to be
commended for their efforts to quiet things.
In a word, here is what the whole trouble
was about:

The Lie Given.

General Butler had remarked that about
the only horse he had ever ridden besides
that of democracy was the old horse he
had ridden in that very grove when he was
a boy. He had said that the horse was
Chamberlain and his republican myrmidons,
and how he had helped the people secure
their liberties and political freedom.
Then Henry Townes cried out: "Yes gen-
eral and the republicans burned your house
for it!"

There was a tall, lank man standing a
few feet from General Butler on the stand.
He was Mr. John Atkinson. He had sev-
eral times put in a word or two during Gen-
eral Butler's speech. This time he cried:
"He denied all that in Washington, though."
Atkinson was probably referring to the Ham-
burg riot.

General Butler did not recognize the
speaker, but quick as a flash he turned in
the direction of the voice and said: "It is
a lie. I don't care who said it—I say it is
a lie!"

Mr. Atkinson did not reply. He tattooed
on the reporters' desk with his umbrella,
but made no sign of answering. The scene
was desperate. Men rushed up to the
stand with their hands on their pistols;
others cursed, and the danger signal was
given. There were a hundred women within a
few feet of the stand, but that made no ap-
parent difference. Fully a dozen of each fac-
tion—Tillman and Butler—made for the stand
to join those already there. Henry Townes
and Charles Hammond were the first to
mount the stand.

Townes turned on the accuser, Atkinson,
and cried out: "It is a lie, and that man
knows it!"

General Butler tapped him on the shoul-
der and said: "Henry, I'll take care of my-
self; get down from the stand."
"But the lie has been given," replied
Townes.

"That's all right. For God's sake, let's
have no trouble," said General Butler.
Mr. Cogburn and some one got into a loud
dispute. The speaker, Mr. Harless, a friend of
Governor Tillman's, had some words. Said
one to the other: "Now, look here, put up
that pistol, for you ain't the only one with
a pistol. When I draw mine I'm going to
use it!"

Governor Tillman was asked to have his
friend accede. Cogburn pocketed his pis-
tol. Jack Bladen, a lion in determination,
foraged to the front and had a tilt with
Cogburn. But these were mere incidents.
Add a dozen or more of them and there
may be something like a picture of the
situation. General Butler urged his friends
to get off the stand. He pleaded for
quiet.

"Governor Tillman, perfectly cool, asked
all who were really his friends to be quiet
and after a cool persuasion things quieted
down. General Butler took occasion to say:
"Whoever states at any time or on any
occasion that I denied my participation in
what was done in Hamburg falls—I won't
say a lie, because there are ladies here—
but that which is not true."

Butler Is Scornful.

General Butler also took occasion after

speech by a lot of blatant, wild jackasses.
I love free speech and will fight for it."
The Hamburg affidavits were produced
and read and were received with dread.
Governor Tillman on this line took occasion
to say that he would meet any one who
told him personally that he was not at
Hamburg and wanted to make an issue
of it.

Tillman's Proposition.

Perhaps the next most important hap-
pening was the proposition of the creation
of the secretary of state, Tillman. He bold-
ly prophesied that the reform party would
be irreparably injured if it declined to give
all candidates a fair showing before the
people. He made the proposition that the
delegates to the nominating convention
be proportionately divided upon the actual
votes received by each of the candidates
in the clubs and aggregated at the county
convention. How the suggestion will take
remains to be seen. Anyway, he thinks
it the true safety valve for the movement.
Ellerbe and John Gary Evans did some-
thing of each other and their per-
sonalities seemed to please the crowd of
about a thousand. Mr. Evans was in his
element and spoke to advantage. Mr. El-
lerbe's friends claim the county to be about
equally divided.

THE WAR AT BLUEFIELDS.

How the Nicaraguans Were Driven

ON by the Jamaicans.

Mobile, Ala., July 19.—The Bluefields, Ni-
caragua, correspondent of The Register
sends that paper full details of the recent
trouble in Bluefields. On July 4th General
Cabezas, Nicaraguan commissioner at Blue-
fields, gave orders that no guns should be
fired in the streets. This angered the Ja-
maica negroes, who said the Nicaraguans
were celebrating. To get even they said
they would drive the Nicaraguans from the
place in a week. On July 5th twelve Ja-
maica policemen applied for their pay for
the month of June. General Cabezas offered
them scrip, saying he had no money.
The Jamaicans became furious, rushed upon
General Cabezas, threw him to the ground
and choked him severely. He cried for help.
Soldiers responded and drove the policemen
away.

The same night every one who could get
a gun gathered in front of the hotel and
opened fire on it, keeping it up until day-
light, breaking the glass and riddling the
building with shot. One Jamaican was shot
through the thigh and another was killed.
The Nicaraguans did not return the
fire. In the meantime, United States
Consul Seat and British Consul Hatch sent
out to the United States a telegram ask-
ing for help. On account of the rough
sea the marines were not landed until next
day.

When the steamboat Hendy left Blue-
fields on July 19th all the Nicaraguans
the place that could do so went out on her
to Rama City. A party of twenty natives
and Jamaicans took two boats and went
across the lagoon getting within a few miles
where there were fifteen Nicaraguan sol-
diers stationed. A fight took place in which
three soldiers were killed, one drowned, one
wounded, three escaped and seven were
taken prisoners.

The Jamaicans captured one Gatlin gun,
one four-inch rifle gun, 250 rifles and a lot
of ammunition. On the morning of July
7th preparations were being made to attack
the Nicaraguans again when General Ca-
bezas offered to surrender the place if they
would send him to Rama, let them keep
their arms, recognize him as the Nicaraguan
commissioner and let him remain in Blue-
fields. The Jamaicans agreed and Captain
O'Neill, of the Marblehead, was one of the
signers.

Afterwards General Cabezas tried to back
out, but Captain O'Neill would not consent.
At 12 o'clock the Nicaraguans' flag was
hailed down and the Mosquito flag run up.

MINERS ON THE RIOT.

Strikers Meet and Condemn the Attack on the Negroes.

ONE STRIKER ADMITS HIS DEFEAT.

Some of His Brothers Reprove Him for Making the Statement—Loyal Citizens Advised to Volunteer as Deputies.

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—About 200 miners and citizens met in the city hall at Pratt mines this morning. Several of the executive committee of the miners, including Chairman Frank Fowler, were in attendance. A few citizens of Birmingham were also present.

William Grady called the meeting to order, stating that its object was to denounce the outrage of last Monday.

Mr. Joe Going, one of the aldermen of Pratt, was elected chairman.

Mr. Going took the chair and said he did not know that he would be called on. He denounced the outrage of last Monday.

He said that many times in the last few weeks he had been approached in Birmingham and asked if he was not afraid to live among the miners at Pratt, and the answer was not the miners were good citizens, and he feared them not.

The meeting was for the purpose of denouncing such affairs as that of Monday.

Mr. William Grady was elected secretary.

Mr. William Farley, who was one of the committee who went to New Orleans to seek financial aid for striking miners, asked that an article which appeared in the Times-Democrat in that city be read.

The chairman read the article.

On motion of Mr. Grady, a committee of five was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions.

J. C. Watson was called on, and he addressed the crowd. He spoke of the deplorable condition of the Pratt mines, and said he was sorry for it. He said the conservative people of Pratt mines were not responsible for the strike.

He also said the executive committee was not responsible for it. The executive committee has no voice in the strike.

Mr. Farley said that the gentleman was out of order, and had no right to speak about being beaten.

Mr. Watson was told that he was out of order.

Motions were made right and left to adjourn.

Mr. William Farley took the stand. He asked the men to become cool. He denounced the acts of the mob on Monday, saying they were an outrage on the conservative miners of Pratt. He spoke of his trip to New Orleans.

Mr. William Grady made a few remarks. He said that he attended the meeting in Birmingham on Tuesday. He said there were more than 100 degrees, and after being in ten minutes he wished that he was out.

If the executive committee had nothing to do with the strike, they would probably have been hanged. The executive board had nothing to do with the strike, and they cannot be held responsible for it.

Mr. George Harrison, of Birmingham, was called on. He followed with a severe arraignment of the mob.

He said the soldiers were brought here not to create a war, but to keep the peace.

The following resolutions were brought in by the committee:

"Whereas, The public mind has been greatly agitated lately by repeated acts of violence and lawlessness, and

"Whereas, The quiet and peace of our community is threatened by the lawless and horrible destruction of human life on Monday, July 16th; and

"Whereas, The laws of the state have been violated and the rights of the land upheld and to put ourselves on record as law abiding; therefore, be it resolved, That we, the citizens of Pratt City and vicinity do most heartily and sincerely condemn the riotous action of the mob in shooting and killing the miners on Monday, July 16th.

"That we recommend all good and loyal citizens of Pratt City and vicinity to order their services to state and county authorities for the purpose of putting down all lawlessness and to all in our power to prevent further lawlessness.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Pratt City and vicinity do most heartily and sincerely condemn the riotous action of the mob in shooting and killing the miners on Monday, July 16th.

The resolutions were adopted, about one-half of the assembly voting.

Rev. W. M. Woods then addressed the audience on the moral side of the question. Another meeting will be held at Pratt City either this afternoon or tomorrow to make further denunciations.

W. K. Kiser, an ex-miner and a storekeeper at Pratt City, said it is stated, was arrested last night on the charge of participating in the massacre of Monday. The authorities claim to have no proof.

Arrested by Wholesale.

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon and evening the number of prisoners in the county jail charged with participating in the Pratt mines massacre was increased by the addition of eight white men and eight negroes, as follows:

Walter N. Benoit, W. J. Kiser, Ernest Mott, Will Harden, Emile Gouthie, Alfred Mott, Jim Nelson.

Blacks—Morgan Harrison, Fred Chandler, General Henderson, Will Cox, Dave Harrison, Tom Mills, Charles Cain and Lewis Murphy.

This swelled the list of men in jail charged with the massacre to thirty-eight. That was the figure at 9 o'clock this morning.

Subsequently the total of prisoners eighty-nine.

So far as can be judged from the outside, seeing and listening to the prisoners, they seem to be in the best sort of spirits. Many of them have already retained lawyers in their defense.

Mrs. Marra on Trial.

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—The trial of Mrs. M. C. Marra, the ex-postmistress at East Lake, charged with the embezzlement of funds of the postoffice money order department, was begun this morning before Commissioner Wilson.

A Kolb Rally.

Athens, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—Captain Kolb and Robert Harrison, of Birmingham, were here today. The courthouse was crowded. About fifty organized democrats were present. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

In Wheeler's District.

Montgomery, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—General Joseph Wheeler, congressman from the eighth Alabama district, has announced a dozen appointments in his district and will soon come down and give his constituents some good, sound democratic doctrine. The general is a power in the eighth and while he will probably have to contend for his re-nomination with several strong aspirants, it is generally believed that the voters of his district are well satisfied with the gallant old seed distributor.

A PURE CANARD.

Governor Jones Explodes a Campaign Slander Started by the Kolbits.

Montgomery, Ala., July 19.—(Special.)—Mr. P. G. Bowman has been saying on the stump that a member of the last legislature told him that the legislature was present when the Bayre election law was handed to Governor Jones for his signature and that the executive remarked: "Let me sign it quick for fear my arm might become paralyzed, as it will wile out the Kolbits, negroes and republicans."

The following correspondence as to the truth of the statement has been made public:

"Birmingham, Ala., July 19, 1894.—To His Excellency, Thomas G. Jones, Birmingham, Ala.—Dear Sir: In the canvass now being made in Jefferson county it has been charged upon the stump that I handed to you the Bayre election bill, enrolled, and that you said: 'Let me sign it quick before my arm is paralyzed, as it will wile out the Kolbits, negroes and republicans.' I did not see the Bayre election bill until it was in print. It was not in your presence when you considered or signed it, and this part of the statement I can and have contradicted, but I will be glad if you will write me if you ever made any such remarks in reference to any such law or any

A STORY OF THE WAR.

Inquiry Is Being Made at This Late Day for a Doctor.

AUGUSTA'S POSTAL BUSINESS.

German Troops Are Invited to Savannah and It's a Good Time That They Will Have While There.

PULLMAN SHOPS ARE OPEN.

Hundreds of Men Busy in Cleaning the Machinery, Etc.

Chicago, July 19.—The Pullman shops at Pullman, Ill., probably reopen early next week. Mr. President Wilson's letter to the miners, which he had received 23 applications from workmen desiring to return to work and that he anticipated no trouble in securing sufficient number of employees to man the shifts. Three hundred men are engaged in oiling the machinery, cleaning and doing other preliminary work.

While one hundred of these men were on their way to Pullman this morning, they were stopped by a short distance west of Pullman by the strikers and an all-round fight ensued, which terminated in the new men agreeing to go home. Later, however, these men returned by the same route to Pullman and went to work. Most of the Pullman men are iron founders, but all are pressed into service at cleaning up.

The grand jury adjourned today. Just before doing so it handed Judge Seaman a pile of manuscript two feet high, said to contain twenty-nine indictments against forty-nine individuals. The papers were at first supposed to be indictments against the strikers, but it was found that they were indictments against the strikers.

It is stated on good authority that not only were there cumulative indictments against President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Keim, and Editor of the Railway Journal, but that every other member of the board of directors had been scooped and would be put on trial. It was also hinted that Organizer Phelan, who on Monday was committed to Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, for contempt of court, was among those against whom indictments had been found.

Struck Their Tent.

Quietly and with military precision the main body of federal soldiers who have been stationed in and about Chicago for sixteen days or less evacuated Camp Miles, Camp Hesing and the railroad station today. There is still a fair size camp of regulars at Lake Michigan.

Their tents will disappear tomorrow as soon as convenient and then Uncle Sam will be represented by the marshal and his deputies only. The First and Third brigades of the Illinois National Guard, however, have to assist the police in the case of a recurrence of disorder. The Second brigade has been ordered home.

The Order Had No Effect.

The American Railway Union order warning all men at the stock yards to desist from work was not heeded by the men to whom it was addressed, this morning. Railroad employees returned to their work as usual. Switching was continued and the packers seemed inclined to treat the matter as a joke.

The stock yards company will endeavor to solve the problem of securing protection for its men outside of working hours by lodging and boarding them in its buildings. Cots were placed in some of the houses.

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The wholesale market of Nelson, Morris & Co. was burned last night. The building was located at the head of Root street and was wooden from bottom to top. Within thirty minutes the building was a pile of ruins. The fire was caused by a gas leak.

There is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin. It started between a row of cars and the building and in a trice the flames had leaped to the roof. Around the sides and along the portico that covered the way to the delivery wagons the fire spread its structure before the company just around the corner could get to the water plug across the way. When a battalion of militia reached the spot the great crowds of fire through the plate glass in front.

Mayor Pardee's Order.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.—Mayor Pardee has issued a proclamation in which he orders the crowds off the streets, and requires the people to keep in peace and order in pursuit of their legitimate business.

The reason for the proclamation is stated by the mayor to be the condition of the affairs in Oakland, threatening the destruction of the property, the disturbance of the peace and the interference of travel by railroad trains, and the cessation of commerce.

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It is to be done in the rolling mills and foundry, and for this reason they remain inactive. The men filed into the yard protected by a strong military escort. There were companies of the National Guard hanging upon the outskirts of the sentry lines and endeavoring to persuade the workmen from returning to work, but their efforts were in vain.

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ON DECK AGAIN.

Chairman Wilson Speaks on the Tariff in the House.

Washington, July 19.—The house galleries today bore living evidence of the public interest in the tariff bill. For the first time in nearly a month seats in all the galleries, except the diplomatic gallery, were filled in anticipation of the debate on the report of the conferees. There was added also interest in the report that Representative C. H. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, had been selected as minister to Russia, which was evidently discussed on the floor.

While the journal was being read Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, with his face entirely hidden by a handkerchief which bound a bandage that he had been compelled to wear over his eyes in which is located the neuralgic troubles from which he is suffering, came into the house accompanied by Mr. Breckinridge. As they appeared the clerk's voice was drowned by the applause which went up.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. McCarthy, and immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, presented a resolution from the committee on rules, providing that when the conferees on the tariff bill report their disagreement and that he in order to move that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments in gross, and that the motion shall be discussed two hours, when, without any intervening motion, a vote shall be taken. If the yeas shall be in the majority the speaker shall name the conferees on the part of the house, and the bill shall then, for the time being, pass from the consideration of the house.

Mr. Housh of Illinois, attempted to offer an amendment to extend the time to four hours, but objection was made and the previous question ordered. This gave thirty minutes for debate.

Mr. Reed took the floor and offered a motion to extend the time to four hours, but objection was made and the previous question ordered. This gave thirty minutes for debate.

Mr. Johnson immediately launched a protest against the special order, because it gave the house the right to vote on the tariff bill without the conferees' report. He denounced the discrimination in the sugar schedule in favor of the trust, as "criminal," and declared, among other things, that if the sugar trust or any other trust was to legislate for the people, it made little difference whether that legislation was imposed upon them by a McKinley or a Gorman bill.

The order of the rules committee was adopted, and Chairman Wilson was recognized.

There was a burst of hearty applause from the democratic side as he arose with the tariff bill and the disagreeing report of the conferees. He was wearing a silk handkerchief, which completely enveloped his face, covering his eyes and falling to his mouth. He stood in the aisle with his hand on the desk at either side.

He also offered the report of the disagreement to the speaker's desk and it was read briefly, stating that there was a disagreement in toto.

Mr. Wilson said that he desired to be complete in his statement; yet he recognized that there was no necessary, but he could say, within the bounds of courtesy and propriety, that if the senate conferees had met the house conferees in a spirit of doing good for the whole people, the agreement would have been reached in one day. But the senate conferees came fettered with certain obligations to their colleagues in the senate, without stating the nature or strength of these obligations.

It was sufficient to say that they were against the principles of the tariff, and in line with the demands of the great corporate interests.

Mr. Wilson said that this developed irreconcilable differences. He said it in sadness that there was no reconciliation of the two positions. The house bill had been framed with a view to redeeming the pledges of the democratic party. It recognized the people rather than the private corporate interests, but the bill as it came from the senate did not recognize the great principles of the party.

Mr. Wilson next addressed himself to the details of the disagreement. He said the main difference was in the schedule of iron, steel, lead, and other metals. The house schedule, some of the iron and steel schedules and particularly steel rails and structural iron.

He took up the sugar schedule in detail, explaining the difference between the senate and house. The senate, he said, had adopted the tariff schedule, whether it was or not, had been construed by the public and the press of the country as a concession to the sugar trust. "If it be true," he said, "the sugar trust has grown so large that it can say that no tariff bill can pass until its interests are protected, then I hope this house will never adjourn."

Mr. Wilson was out short by a burst of applause which lasted half a minute. Members threw documents in the air, and the gallery joined in the demonstration.

"If this be true," he continued, "I hope this house will never adjourn until the sugar is placed on the free list."

The President's Letter.

He passed to an eloquent appeal for the house bill. He said it had not only been endorsed by the people, but the president of the United States had given his approval to the scheme of tariff reform created by the house. He had not only given his approval to the scheme, but he had also given his approval to the principles of the party.

As a part of his remarks, Mr. Wilson had read at the clerk's desk a long letter written to him by the president, wherein he defined the policy of the tariff reform.

The House Votes to Disagree.

At 1:40 o'clock a motion by Mr. Wilson to insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments and ask further conference was agreed to, and Speaker Crisp responded the former conferees—Wilson, McMillin, Morgan and McMillin, democratic, and Reed, Burrows and Payne, republicans.

The conferees reported on the naval and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were presented and agreed to.

Mr. Catchers reported from the committee on rules, an order directing that the next order of business before the house shall be the Tucker joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people, the vote on its passage to be taken at 4 o'clock Friday.

On Saturday the Byrum bill directing the re-employment, as fast as vacancies occur, of railway postal clerks who were discharged because of the strike, was taken up.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year, \$3.00
 The Sunday (20 to 24 pages), 1.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, 3.00
 The Weekly, per year, 1.00
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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., July 20, 1894.

The Duty of a Newspaper.

In a political campaign the first duty of a newspaper is to print the facts, and its business, then, is to comment on them fairly and discuss them in a manner that will carry correct information along with sound argument.

In the days of frontier journalism it was the custom of some editors to substitute slanders for facts, and personal abuse for argument. Journalism has outgrown these crude methods and the newspapers that still indulge in them are only occasionally found here and there. Experienced newspaper men have found out that nothing is gained by trying to deceive the public. A victory won in this way is only a temporary advantage, and the people are quick to reverse the result at the first opportunity.

We live in an age of great intellectual activity—a reading age—and it is no easy matter to deceive the general public. When a congressman offers himself for re-election a newspaper on the opposite side loses time and labor when it turns aside from his public record to circulate unjust and absurd slanders. It wins no votes by indulging in abuse. The people are disgusted with such child's play. They seek information. They want to understand the policy advocated by the candidate, and then they want to know whether his public record is consistent with his professions. These are the matters a newspaper is expected to discuss and throw light upon.

We have seen in the present congressional campaign a revival of the old frontier style of journalism by one of Colonel Livingston's newspaper opponents. From first to last it has assailed Colonel Livingston with savage virulence.

But this campaign of abuse and deception has come to an ignominious collapse. It is safe to say that Colonel Candier would have pulled a larger vote in Wednesday's primaries but for the objectionable methods of his organ in this city. The masses saw that an attempt was being made to deceive them, suppress the truth and misrepresent the facts, and they began to investigate for themselves. They were not long in coming to the conclusion that they were as much opposed to currency contraction as they were sixteen years ago, and so they pulled together with a hearty good will and renominated the man who had been fighting their battles.

We repeat that deception is not a winning policy. The newspaper that adopts it will find that it is on the losing side when the people are heard from. When a newspaper ceases to give the facts and discuss them fairly, with a proper respect for its opponents and their opinions, it is on dangerous ground, and its work will count for nothing. People have no use for a policy that cannot or will not tell the truth and argue a question fairly.

How to Conduct a Campaign.

The congressional campaign between Judge Lawson and Judge McWhorter is conducted on the right line.

These two gentlemen are discussing the public issues of the day, and they do not propose to inject irrelevant personal matters. The Athens Banner-Watchman says that when the charge was made by some of the friends of Judge Lawson that Judge McWhorter was guilty of an attempt to deceive the government in regard to some mail contract on the Lexington Terminal road, it was promptly shown to be without foundation, and a malicious campaign slander and Judge Lawson decided that he discontinue all such attacks upon his opponent. Likewise Judge McWhorter speaks in the highest terms of his distinguished competitor.

These two gentlemen have a proper sense of what they owe to themselves and to their constituents. They know that it is unfair, as well as undignified, to bandy personal charges, especially when they are unfounded, and they very properly confine themselves to the public questions which are now dividing the people. This is what their constituents want. They wish to have both sides of the issues of the present fairly and fully discussed. Such a campaign is instructive as well as clean and wholesome. It is educational and enables the voters to come to fixed conclusions and cast their ballots intelligently. But a few weeks of abuse and

mud-slinging on the stump would accomplish nothing. The people would not believe what was said against the candidates and their time would be wasted.

We hope that the candidates and their followers in every district will follow the example set by Messrs. Lawson and McWhorter.

In this district the people resented the vicious personal crusade against Colonel Livingston, and the result has far-reaching significance. A campaign of abuse and slander does not pay. The people are deeply interested in the great economic problems now pressing for a solution, and they want all the light they can get. They are studying the public records of the candidates, but they have no time to waste in listening to trumped up personal charges, and they want the campaign conducted decently and intelligently.

First Remove the Necessity.

Speaking of the federal army The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

It is nothing more than a military constabulary to be used on occasion in enforcing the mandates of the federal courts and to protect public property. In case of invasion by foreign enemies the army would only be a nucleus for a defensive force. The vast business of preserving public order and of protecting life and property must be entrusted to the militia of several states. There are 3,000,000 of them when needed, but it would take a long time to get them into the field. It is plain that if, in any public disorder, the militia should sympathize with the rioters, the latter would have their way. No law can be enforced if the great body of the people oppose it. That is just what happened in the sectional war between the states. All the able-bodied men of the south rose up to annul and resist the operation of the federal laws in those states. They were opposed by the masses of the able-bodied men in the northern states, and the warfare was one of gigantic proportions. The federal regular army in the civil war had but a small part in the proceedings.

Our contemporary is right when it says that the business of preserving public order and protecting life and property must be left to the militia of the states. Only in exceptional emergencies can the regular army be called out. When the states cannot or will not preserve order and protect life and property, then the army will be used, and properly so, as in Chicago lately.

We regret to see in certain quarters a disposition to increase the number of federal troops and build up a large standing army without first trying to remove the necessity for it.

It should not be needed, and the democratic policy has always been to have a small army. We reduced the force to 25,000 men in 1868, and found it large enough during the reconstruction troubles.

The advocates of a large standing army seem to fear that we are going to have frequent strikes and riots and revolts that will have to be suppressed by the federal government. If these forebodings are realized and more troops become necessary, we can get them. But why not first see if we cannot prevent these unpleasant conditions by redeeming our pledges to the people? If the democratic party will carry out the promises of financial relief in its platform prosperous times will follow, and a happy and a busy people will have no temptation to become turbulent and violent. It is our duty to first see if the policy we guaranteed the people will not render it unnecessary to resort to more bayonets.

This is a very reasonable suggestion. If we find that our failure to redeem our financial pledges has caused discontent and distress, it is our plain duty to keep our promises, and see if there will not be a change for the better. Give the people just what we promised—free silver, state banks and tariff reform, and there will be no more strikes and riots, and soldiers will not be needed anywhere. This remedy is more honest, more democratic and cheaper than it is to break our promises to the people, and then support a big army to suppress the lawlessness which is one of the results of currency contraction and class legislation.

Redeem the pledges of the platform and there will be no necessity for an increase in the standing army.

England in Central America.

The British evidently regard our Monroe doctrine as a mere bluff. They are going right ahead with the establishment of an English colony on the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. British Honduras was established in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, and the Mosquito colony will gain a foothold under the sham government of an Indian chief who is in reality backed by England.

The object of establishing this colony is to control the Nicaragua canal after the Americans construct it. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

The situation is most critical. We cannot complain of the establishment of a British colony in Central America, if we look on and see it done without protest. It is so established, Great Britain will have another Gibraltar, from which to command our interests on the Pacific coast, as she now commands all interests on the Mediterranean.

The president and his secretary of state should not judge of the intentions of England by what she says, but by what she does, and has always done. Her statesmen deem truth in diplomacy a childish folly, and as for treaties, they are held by her to be only conveniences to restrain folly, while she takes from them what she wants.

We have not only permitted British Honduras to take its place on the map, but we have seen the British gradually absorbing Venezuelan territory without taking action to prevent it.

Shall we maintain the Monroe doctrine or give it up? The situation is growing serious. If we continue our passive policy, England will in the course of a few years become so strong in the countries south of us that American trade and American interests will stand no showing, and our great canal between the oceans will not be under our control.

In dealing with England in this matter we cannot afford to rely upon the

promises made by her diplomats. The thing to do is to reassert the Monroe doctrine, notify England that she must quit her land-grabbing policy on this hemisphere, and send our warships to the coasts of Nicaragua and Venezuela with instructions to enforce our policy. At a time when we are about to push our trade in the Spanish-American countries we cannot afford to let England take everything in sight and hold it at the point of the bayonet.

Testing the State Bank Tax.

The Nashville American urges a few public spirited citizens to start a state bank of issue, deposit the requisite securities, and issue a few notes for the purpose of testing the state bank tax.

The American quotes The Constitution's suggestion on this line, and says: "The constitution, in its strong advocacy of taking steps to test this tax making a fight for what is unquestionably the most important right of the people—the boon of financial freedom—and if the people will be true to themselves they will heed the suggestion. The article quoted is a most forceful presentation of the matter, and the points and conclusions therein expressed should carry conviction and satisfy the judgment of all who will consider the subject that the southern people are, by not taking steps to test this tax, incurs—by refusing to take hold of a lever whereby they would have almost a certainty of being freed from the domination of Wall Street."

Will not some of our leading citizens take up the suggestion to test the question? The expense and risk of loss would be almost nothing, and the effort would contain nearly every assurance of victory for the people. The south is more interested in the matter than any other section. If we deserve prosperity we will stand firmly by our own interests.

Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country believe that the federal supreme court would now reverse its old war-time decision and hold the present prohibitory tax on state banks to be unconstitutional.

The right to authorize our home banks to issue a local currency is one of the most important rights enjoyed by a state. The attempt to nullify it by imposing a tax, not for revenue, but to crush the state banks, is not likely to be upheld by the supreme court now that the normal conditions of peace have been restored.

It would cost very little to have the tax tested, and it is to be hoped that a proper case will be made.

Let Us Hear from Falb.

The earthquake shocks in Tennessee, Missouri and Wisconsin, following the similarly serious disturbances in Constantinople, caused renewed interest in Professor Falb's predictions.

This eminent scientist has been remarkably successful in predicting earthquakes, and his announcement that in July or August New York would be overwhelmed by a tidal wave and that Florida and California would become islands, has already been made the subject of prayer in large congregations in and near New York.

But in the professor's predictions we have seen nothing about the earthquakes in Constantinople, and in the western states. Perhaps he considered them of minor importance, or it may be that he did not know they were coming. We do not take much stock in such forecasts, but it would be interesting to have a scientific opinion upon the connection between the Constantinople earthquake and the recent shocks in the west. It is possible that the first had something to do with the others, for it is on record that the great Lisbon earthquake caused a big tidal wave that crossed the ocean and was visible at Boston. Very violent shocks thousands of miles away might send vibrations that would be felt here, and an earthquake in the middle of the Atlantic ocean might make a tidal wave that would invade our sea coast cities.

It is an interesting matter just at present, and while the interior of the continent has an attack of shakes another deluge from Professor Falb would be welcomed by a wide circle of readers. Are the present shocks mere feelers—hints of the great convulsion to come? This is what the public would like to know.

A New Political Element.

The victory of the American Protective Association the other day in Nashville, when the county primaries were held, is something of a surprise.

It was a mistake to permit the American Protective Association men to vote in democratic primaries. They are not democrats. They are members of a secret oath-bound society, whose main object is to keep foreigners, and especially Catholics, out of office and out of employment. Anything more undemocratic could not be imagined. It is practically a revival of the old Know-nothing party, and its adherents should get out of the ranks of the old parties and act as a separate political organization.

It is difficult to understand how this society can have any following in the south, where we have very few foreigners, and where the people believe in religious freedom. We are not yet prepared to believe that its victory in Nashville was backed by public sentiment. When there is a fuller expression of the people's will we feel confident that the American Protective Association will take a back seat. It certainly has no business in democratic councils, with its secret methods, its oaths and grips and its warfare upon certain classes of our citizens.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Dr. Cyrus Teed, the Chicago fanatic, or fraud, who founded the religion of Koreshanism, which is gaining some adherents in the north, seems to be losing his hold on his dupes, as he has found it necessary to bolster up his influence by telling them that he has discovered a process for making gold as cheaply as iron is made. He declares that he can furnish gold to the United States at the rate of \$1 per ton, and believes that it can even be produced as low as \$3 or \$4 a ton. He says the process of turning gold-bearing earth into the precious metal is similar to that followed in extracting aluminum from clay, and thinks he can make gold payment for a material furnished.

This is quite a reversal of the usual order of things. It is contained in a special issue of The Globe-Democrat from Hamburg, Pa. That time works many singular changes has never been more fully proven than in the prevalent low prices of wheat and the abnormally high figure of oats. Since the

price of oats has been comparatively higher than the price of wheat, the products manufactured from oats have been adulterated by mixing them with products of wheat. Some of the manufacturers of oatmeal, it is reported, have been buying large quantities of wheat recently for the sole purpose of increasing the weight and cheapening their output. A great deal of wheat and the products of wheat are being used in the commercial foods that are placed upon the market, such as mill feeds, chops, etc. It certainly is an abnormal state of affairs when the grain, which, raised by its intrinsic value, stands high above every other cereal, gets so low in price that it can be used as an adulterant of foods not only for the human family, but of animals as well.

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson was in the city yesterday, mingling with his friends. "I am taking matters quietly now," said he, "and hope to be sufficiently recuperated for the work of the coming campaign. The democratic state convention will be a truly exciting body, and will be able to speak for itself when it meets. My only concern now is to see a full membership present. I hope that Fulton county will roll up a majority large enough to overthrow the vote that the opposition may be bringing up."

Mr. Atkinson was accompanied during the day by State Treasurer Hardeman, the Gamaliel, from whom the governors of Georgia get valuable points.

Mr. Glascock Barrett, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday. "Our municipal election here," he said, "promises to be unusually interesting. We will have two strong candidates for the mayoralty to pass upon. That reminds me that Richmond county will have to do good work again this fall in the tenth congressional district. The county will be fully organized for the fight."

V. K. Stevenson, who is remembered in Atlanta as having sold out Colonel E. W. Calkins in the early seventies, when the latter was building the Georgia end of the East Tennessee road, is now in a New York watering place, suffering from an incurable disease. Calkins has just been re-elected president of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, with Stevenson behind him as one of the heavy holders of stock. He had just put the movement for the building of the line paralleling the river and the Louisville and Nashville, and was cutting a wide swath in Atlanta railroad circles, when he received a telegram from New York that his friend Stevenson had sold him out to Victor Newcomb, one of the big money men. It was a severe blow, following which Calkins retired from the business for three years.

Mr. Stevenson is a cousin of Vice President Stevenson. Dr. Hall, of New York, who has had him in charge recently, says that his case is hopeless. His weakness is due largely to overwork and excesses. The patient is aware of his condition. His own explanation of his illness is that "he burned the candle at both ends and then illuminated it in the center, when it burned out." Stevenson was sent to Greenwood Park, N. Y., by Dr. Keyes. He is a physician, and the case is an extreme nervous debility. He advised absolute rest and abstinence from all indulgences. The patient has not been to New York city since he was sent to his retreat. He is generally in poor health, but mentally he has gradually failed, his disease being accompanied by loss of memory and hallucinations. Stevenson is under the care of Mr. Watson, the owner of the estate, and is usually accompanied by an attendant in his boating excursions and walks along the pleasant country roads in the lake country. All of his business interests have been abandoned. He is a well-known figure in the city, and is usually accompanied by an attendant in his boating excursions and walks along the pleasant country roads in the lake country.

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Mr. Stevenson dropped out of the business world three years ago. For a year he lived in the clubhouse of the Southern Club, but he was not a member. His biggest deal was when he floated the bonds of the North and South Alabama railroad in 1873. He made, so he says, \$150,000 in commissions. At one time he had twenty-five clerks in his employ. Stevenson is a man of a well-known Nashville family. He was born in 1847. When a lad he attended the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta. As a boy of sixteen, he became a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Sherman at Fort Brant. Two days after enlistment he took part in the battle of Chickamauga. Later he served on the staff of General Thomas Benton Smith and General Hill, and he was at one time a line officer in the 10th U. S. Cavalry. He was captured on the retreat from Nashville, and was confined for six months in Fort Delaware. He was wounded four times, and once promoted on the field for conspicuous bravery.

Colonel C. W. Seidell, who was the private secretary of Governor Stephens, speaking about the triumph of Colonel Livingston in Fulton county, said: "Colonel Livingston has one attribute of the late Governor Stephens. He never permits himself to reach the line where he refuses to speak to his political opponents. The result that, while others are stopped from speaking to them when they are needed, that Colonel Livingston can go right up to them and ask for what he wants. That is the success of his policy. He is the representative of the most important commercial district in the south."

One of the most brilliant of the younger writers on the country is Atlanta correspondent V. H. H. Mr. Robert C. Wright, of Savannah. His verses which occasionally appear in The Constitution are gems. He has a charming light vein, but his finer work has been in the line of the novel, which are peculiarly his own, and bespeak a coming master. Mr. Wright is a nephew of Judge Richard H. Clark.

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The many friends of Colonel T. B. Felder regret that at a critical period in his life he should have been kept home by illness. Colonel Felder deserves well of his country, the people of Atlanta, and will be rewarded in proper time by an appreciative community.

Colonel Candier was attending to his law business yesterday with all the serenity of a man who had never seen a congressional campaign.

Colonel A. Bacon was in the city yesterday. "I am going up to Grayville," said he, "to arrange a reception for Colonel Garrard, who wants to talk to the people there about his senatorial prospects. He has a great many friends in North Georgia."

Colonel Livingston has returned to Washington. It is his announced purpose to vote against all the senate amendments to the Wilson bill which gives aid and comfort to the trusts.

Mr. N. P. Renfroe, of Opelika, one of the leading bankers of Alabama, spent yesterday in the city. He says that the gubernatorial race in that state is as warm as elections generally get to be, with immense audiences greeting the candidates everywhere. Both parties are straining every nerve to win the people.

Among the notable arrivals yesterday was Hon. W. B. Hill, of Macon. Mr. Hill is always the recipient of warm attention from his brethren of the bar when he comes to Atlanta.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

At Bill Hemphill's Barbecue.

(To the Newspaper Men Thursday, July 13.)
 Each fellow with an appetite was sittin' in his place:
 The cook had done the carvin'—Brother Hemphill said the grace;
 An' of all delightful eatin', with the beef an' Brunswick stew,
 We had it at Wood Haven, at Bill Hemphill's barbecue!

There was jest the biggest plenty—weighted half the tables down:
 There was fellers from the country an' three-quarters o' the town.
 Didn't have no time for talkin', or for sayin' "howdydo,"
 When we settled down to business at Bill Hemphill's barbecue.

It was "pass your plate, Miss Nancy" an' you bet the plates was passed,
 An' I couldn't help but wonder if the thing was goin' to last!
 But the juicy sweets kept comin'—an' we kept 'em well in view
 An' the whole world was a-hummin' at Bill Hemphill's barbecue.

Wasn't no hard times in Georgial! Everythin' was full an' free;
 The knives they jingled, tingled, just as willin' as could be.
 An' I eat so much, I'm certain it'll last a year or two,
 An' I'm feelin' ten pounds heavier since Bill Hemphill's barbecue!

It was somethin' to remember—never seen the like before!
 When we'd been there half a hour, couldn't "ack" no more!
 An' I still can't help a-thinkin' o' that beef an' Brunswick stew,
 When we settled down to business at Bill Hemphill's barbecue.

After the present issue The Clarksville Advertiser will be all-home print, but will be reduced in size.

Keep Moving.
 In stillin' still an' sittin' still—
 While there's a can with bait to fill
 An' takes an' streams for fishin'.
 The man who makes the dollars now,
 Them dollars is pursuin';
 He's on the run one hour by sun,
 An' always up an' down!

John R. Glen is making an excellent newspaper of The Clarksville Advertiser. The Advertiser is one of the weekly newspapers that grows better with each issue.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Says The Clarksville Advertiser: "Major Bacon continues to increase in favor with the people of Georgia, and it is well, for there is not a man in the state better fitted to fill the high and honorable position of United States senator than he. Believing him to be an honest, upright gentleman, with plenty of brains, we would rejoice to see him elected."

The McDuffie Journal says: "Columbia county has the naming of the democratic candidate for senator for the next term, and has selected Mr. Jackson McDuffie as her choice, and the choice is a good one. He has the brains, the principles and the courage to fill the position with ability and honor."

The Jackson Herald has the following: "Hon. W. L. Pike, whose name has been often mentioned as a candidate for judge of the western circuit, is making a winning race. He has long stood in the front rank of the legal talent of the state, and would preside at the courts with grace, dignity and ability."

The Rome Argus says: "It is commonly reported by the press of the state that Colonel Seab Wright will be an independent candidate for congress in the 'bloody seventh,' but we have it from a gentleman that is near Mr. Wright that he will positively not be in the race."

Says The Jonesboro Enterprise: "The friends of Hon. A. C. Blalock continue to make him a member. His political deal was when he floated the bonds of the North and South Alabama railroad in 1873. He made, so he says, \$150,000 in commissions. At one time he had twenty-five clerks in his employ. Stevenson is a man of a well-known Nashville family. He was born in 1847. When a lad he attended the Georgia Military Academy at Marietta. As a boy of sixteen, he became a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Sherman at Fort Brant. Two days after enlistment he took part in the battle of Chickamauga. Later he served on the staff of General Thomas Benton Smith and General Hill, and he was at one time a line officer in the 10th U. S. Cavalry. He was captured on the retreat from Nashville, and was confined for six months in Fort Delaware. He was wounded four times, and once promoted on the field for conspicuous bravery."

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A SHORT CAMPAIGN.

Colonel M. A. Candier Withdraws from the Congressional Race.

FULTON'S PRIMARY SETTLED IT.

Colonel Livingston Now Has the Field to Himself—He Will Probably Cancel His Engagements to-day.

The winning speed of Colonel L. F. Livingston needed only a short campaign to settle the congressional race in the fifth district.

He is now the sole occupant of the field. Hon. Milton A. Candier withdrew from the race yesterday, basing his action upon the result in the Fulton primary. Fulton's action was generally regarded as a practical settlement of the race, and it was so looked upon by Colonel Candier.

About the middle of yesterday forenoon he made public a card announcing his withdrawal from the race. This card was not made public until two hours after Colonel Livingston had taken his departure for Washington, and the congressman from the fifth will probably not learn of the withdrawal until he reaches the national capital this morning.

It is probable that he will cancel the engagements which he has to speak in Douglas, DeKalb and Rockdale counties, at which he had challenged Colonel Candier to meet him in joint debate.

Tomorrow Clayton and Campbell will accompany Colonel Livingston in view of the fact that the majority necessary to nominate the other counties of the district do not act until later.

Colonel Candier's card of withdrawal is many and to the point. His card is as follows:

"To the Democratic Voters of the Fifth Congressional District: The result of the primary in Fulton county on yesterday has determined the contest for the nomination to be made by the party in convention on August 1st.

"In the announcement of my candidacy for this nomination, it was said that my only desire was for the success of the party, and that I should not do or say anything which might discredit its principles. I have no personal ambition to subordinate by continued effort for this nomination. For no office would I compromise my convictions as to democratic truth. The faith of the party is authoritatively and clearly set forth in its national platform. These principles have been endorsed by the American people in the election of November, 1892. The public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government now under democratic control, and which exemplified the courageous and patriotic leadership of Grover Cleveland.

"By these principles I shall continue to stand, and shall make every effort that I may be able to make to impress the people in their favor."

"It is not apparent that any principle of the party may be more strongly vindicated, nor its success promoted, by any effort that I might make in asking your continued support for the nomination as your candidate for congress in this district, and the use of my name as a contestant, therefore, is now withdrawn.

"With grateful acknowledgments of the support which has been so generously given and offered by my friends, as well as the kindly consideration given me personally by the people of the district, I am very respectfully yours,

"MILTON A. CANDIER.

"July 19, 1894."

ARRESTED THE MANAGER.

A Colored Excursionist from South Carolina in Trouble.

Yesterday was not a gala day for C. E. Stewart, the manager of the colored excursion from Abbeville, S. C.

The clutches of an Atlanta officer were fixed upon the manager several hours after his arrival in this place, and he was locked up on the charge of a robbery.

The excursion left Abbeville Tuesday night, and over three hundred passengers boarded the train. These were charged \$1.50 by Manager Stewart for the round trip. The manager was arrested

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ALL THE RETURNS IN.

The County Executive Committee Has
Consolidated the Vote.

THE CONSTITUTION'S LIST UNCHANGED.

The Officers Nominated will Make Splendid
County Officials—Something in
Detail About the Primary.

The county democratic executive committee met at noon yesterday and consolidated the returns from Wednesday's primary, the result being the same as announced in yesterday's Constitution.

A few slight changes as to actual figures were shown by the full count, which, in the sixth ward, was not completed until 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The race for coroner developed interest, and although the number of candidates was large the race quickly narrowed down to J. R. Stamps and J. M. Paden, and so close was the race between them that the sixth ward count was given out to be impossible to name the winner. Many were in doubt and the friends of both were sanguine. But the result did not change and the Constitution's published list was found without mistake, although there were one or two inaccuracies developed in the totals; these, however, were insufficient to have even the most infinitesimal influence on the names given out as the winners.

The entire ticket is thoroughly acceptable and the interests of the county will not suffer in their hands any more than the interests of the fifth congressional district will in the case of Colonel Livingston.

His splendid race showed that he is a man of strength politically and one of great popularity and fine personal magnetism. His speech was a joint debate and it clear to the voters of this district that he was the man to be entrusted with

the care and business incidental to a term in congress.

The counting of the tickets was exceedingly tedious and laborious and none of the larger wards turned in the result before 12 and 1 o'clock was the consolidation of the total returns, which was entrusted to a committee, appointed by Vice Chairman R. P. Dodge, who called the executive committee to order in the absence of Captain R. E. Howell.

Hon. John T. Cooper was made secretary. A committee, with Colonel W. C. Glenn as chairman, was appointed to consolidate the votes. The committee retired to an ante-room and went to work upon the returns, but did not finish for several hours.

Primaries on the Same Day.

After the appointment of the investigation committee, the executive committee took a recess until the report of the consolidation of the vote should be made. When the report was brought in and read it was accepted and is given in full in the tabulated arrangement.

Resolutions declaring the candidates as given in yesterday's Constitution were introduced by the committee on consolidation and were adopted. Colonel Howell, in accordance with the rules of the privileges to the congressional convention, named gentlemen as committee.

Charles Howell, C. M. Collier, S. M. Inan, R. D. Spaulding, W. D. Brotherton, Frank Feltz, John A. Collins, H. C. Erwin, Hamilton Douglas and George Cassin.

Colonel Livingston's Verified Vote.

The official vote given by Colonel Livingston only a score less than a majority of 1,000 over his opponent, Mr. M. A. Candler, in every ward and every country precinct—save two—he led Mr. Candler, showing plainly that the sentiment in favor of Colonel Livingston was not confined to any one portion of Fulton county, but was simply a ground swell in his favor.

Race for Representatives.

In the race for representatives there were six candidates, with two nearly absolutely certain of success and the other four with equal chances for third place. It was believed by many that Mr. Thomas B. Felder, who was unfortunately ill in bed, would be the third man and Mr. Charles T. Brannan, who was running third up to the beginning of the city count, gave up and said that he thought he would be fourth man in the

plurality and Arnold Broyles followed with words of encouragement, and his record in political and private life is an open book. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1890 and 1892 and was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1894 and 1896. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1898 and 1900. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1902 and 1904. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1906 and 1908. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1910 and 1912. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1914 and 1916. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1918 and 1920. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1922 and 1924. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1926 and 1928. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1930 and 1932. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1934 and 1936. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1938 and 1940. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1942 and 1944. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1946 and 1948. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1950 and 1952. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1954 and 1956. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1958 and 1960. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1962 and 1964. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1966 and 1968. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1970 and 1972. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1974 and 1976. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1978 and 1980. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1982 and 1984. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1986 and 1988. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1990 and 1992. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1994 and 1996. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1998 and 2000. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2002 and 2004. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2006 and 2008. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2010 and 2012. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2014 and 2016. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2018 and 2020. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2022 and 2024. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2026 and 2028. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2030 and 2032. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2034 and 2036. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2038 and 2040. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2042 and 2044. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2046 and 2048. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2050 and 2052. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2054 and 2056. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2058 and 2060. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2062 and 2064. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2066 and 2068. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2070 and 2072. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2074 and 2076. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2078 and 2080. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2082 and 2084. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2086 and 2088. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2090 and 2092. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2094 and 2096. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 2098 and 2100.

Where There Was No Opposition.

Among the candidates where opposition failed to show up Tax Collector Stewart led the race. It is a certain fact that he has secured such a hold on the people of Fulton county that they are determined to let him have the office of tax collector and run it as he pleases. If leading the ticket counts for anything, Mr. Stewart is the official par excellence in popularity. He has been a faithful and accomplished officer, and in receiving the handsome vote that he did was simply given his just due.

Sheriff J. J. Barnes ran second with a fine vote, which is a credit to him and a complete endorsement of his official acts. He was without opposition, as opposition would have been fruitless.

Judge G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court, would have come very near the top of the vote had it not been for an unfortunate mistake. By some oversight his name was left off a large number of tickets which were sent over the county by other candidates.

For county surveyor W. W. Griffin received 3,365 votes. His ticket simply carried for itself, and in most of them his name was left off on account of the same oversight which caused Judge Tanner to fall back.

The Tax Receiver's Race.

There was a great deal of interest concentrated on the race for tax receiver, and both Armistead and McBride had their numerous friends. Betting was free on this race and even money was given on a hundred majority either way. Mr. T. M. Armistead had the advantage of the race, but the score and the political maneuvering made it a matter for young men. His friends were sure that he would win, but did not cease to put forth their best efforts for his behalf and try to roll up a big vote.

The strength displayed by Armistead, who is the present incumbent, and the unexpected, and he carried everything before him. Tax Receiver Armistead had a fine and capable officer, always and will give the people of Fulton the same service that his efficiency bespeaks.

Payne an Easy Winner.

In the race for county treasurer it was generally conceded that Columbus Payne, the present treasurer, would be the man re-elected, but the splendid race made by M. Welch was hardly anticipated. The voting was close enough to make it interesting. The fact that Treasurer Payne had held his office twenty-five years made it difficult to win voters from him.

Advocates for County Commissioners.

The most uncertain race of the day was that for county commissioners. The candidates were Jack Spaulding, from the country, who was without opposition; and Forrest Adair, W. R. Brown and James Collins. Mr. Spaulding's nomination was certain, but the race for two places between the other three was of interest. All three are among the most popular men in the county and all three made a race that proved it. The competency of none was brought into question—it was conceded at the start, and it was a case of polling the voters on friendship and popularity. It was pretty nearly a tie between Adair and Brown, but one of the two winners, but the other could not be announced with any degree of certainty. The result gave the lead and Brown and Collins in the order named.

The new men are Spaulding, Adair and Brown, and they all three make good men. They are all young men, and will be junior members of the commission—in only.

Developed Unexpected Interest.

The race for coroner did not attract much attention at first, although there had been ten candidates announced, two or three withdrawing before election day. The race proper lay between J. M. Paden, the present coroner, and J. R. Stamps, and Paden's majority was less than 20. Until the sixth ward was counted the result was in doubt and many people did not know what it was until the consolidation of the entire vote.

Cover Paden made a splendid official and his re-election is nothing more than what he deserved, though there were just as good in the race. The other candidates for coroner were the following named gentlemen, who received no votes: V. M. Barrett, F. X. Bailey, Ben Wilford, W. L. Ezzard, and W. S. Wilson.

Editors at a 'Cue.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill Gives the Newspaper Men a Barbecue

AT HIS SUMMER HOME, WOOD HAVEN.

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It was at "Wood Haven," the charming summer retreat of Mr. W. A. Hemphill and his family, that the barbecue was given, and Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill were the host and hostess of the occasion. Nothing was lacking to make the event everything that a Georgia barbecue should be. The location was an ideal one.

It was in a grove on Ponce de Leon circle, and in addition to the hospitable shade there were cool, Piedmont breezes and pretty views on every hand.

Two or three days ago Mr. Hemphill issued invitations to the editors and reporters of the different newspapers of Atlanta to be present at his "cue" to be given yesterday afternoon. The newspaper men are especially partial to barbecues. Mr. Hemphill learned a few weeks ago, when more than a hundred editors went daff with delight over the fine "cue" served at Stone Mountain, that the barbecue was a popular one.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the newspapers gathered at Mr. Hemphill's summer home. They were given a warm and hospitable welcome by Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill. In front of the tent and cottage in which Mr. Hemphill's family make their summer home, were spread three tables, covered with snow-white table cloths and turndown with big dishes heaped high with barbecued meats and smaller dishes filled with pickles, sliced tomatoes and various condiments.

It was a jolly party, and the members of it gathered around the table and enjoyed the delicious barbecued meats to the full extent. One head of a table sat Colonel George W. Adair, and at the other head was Mr. Clark Howell.

Colonel Adair is a veteran barbecuer. It is estimated roughly that he has attended one thousand genuine old-fashioned barbecues in his life, and he knows how to enjoy one and to make other people enjoy it. He kept the barbecues in a continual roar of laughter with his stories and ready Irish wit. He was the first at the table and the last to leave, and he insisted that he had never been happier in his life.

Colonel Adair won the prize for remaining longest at one table, while Joe Johnson carried off that honor for the other table. Both proved to be stayers of good qualities.

One of the pleasantest features of the delightful occasion was the manner in which the "cue" was served. It was served by the fair hand of four young ladies, Misses Nellie Wright, Louise Todd, Miss Tuggle and Miss Lula Belle Hemphill. Mrs. Hemphill, as hostess, acquiesced in a charming and graceful manner.

The "cue" was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The members of the fourth estate sustained their reputations for thorough enjoyment of barbecues, and assured Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill that they would be on hand next time.

LUCKY LUCK.

He Finds Two Boys Wanted in Opelika—Will Get a Reward.

Patrolman Luck struck it lucky last night. About 11 o'clock he was on duty in Opelika, looking for two boys who were lurking in an old house in West End.

They were sent to headquarters where it was discovered that they answered to the description of two boys wanted in Opelika for burglary. One of the boys gave his name as John Smith and the other gave the name of Warren Blackmon.

Several days ago a letter was received at headquarters from Sheriff W. E. Gibson, of Opelika, asking that the police force look out for two boys who had entered a house at Wacochee. They were thought to be up to some mischief, and were being sought by the police.

The negroes said that they came from Franklin yesterday and deny knowing anything about the charge upon which they were arrested. They will be held here and Sheriff Gibson notified.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW OF IT.

He Used the Election Result in a Clever Advertising Scheme.

A Marietta street merchant attracted no little attention yesterday by posing as The Evening Journal's dinner.

Swinging out in front of his store was a cage, in which a crow, gloomily perched on a Livingston yardstick and "winked the other eye" to the passerby. The sign, containing the startling headline, "Candler Sees to Lead."

Overhead was a poster, saying in large letters, "This Crow is for Barbecue for The Evening Journal's Dinner."

Hundreds of people stopped to look at the bird, and the eternal fitness of the bill of fare as an aftermath to Wednesday's primary was generally endorsed.

A NOTABLE OCCASION.

The Doles Monument to Be Unveiled July 25th.

A great deal of interest is being manifested by the veterans throughout the state in the reunion which will take place at Milledgeville on the 25th instant. At that time the monument which has been erected to General Doles will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

General Doles went into the army as captain of the famous Baldwin Hussars, and it is appropriate that the monument be erected to him at Milledgeville, the home of that company.

The railroads have given low rates of fare for the occasion, and it is expected that there will be quite a large attendance at the reunion and unveiling.

The old soldiers are assured of a hearty welcome from the good people of Milledgeville.

A DAMAGE CASE.

An Ex-Employee Sues the Richmond and Danville.

A case involving damages to the amount of \$20,000 against the Richmond and Danville railroad was up for hearing before Special Master D. E. Ellis yesterday.

The plaintiff is the case in Mr. George Wiley, who is suing the road for injuries received in the shops of the road in 1880. About twenty-five witnesses were in attendance upon the hearing. Messrs. Glenn & Slaton represent the plaintiff.

"Chimes of Normandy."

"The Chimes of Normandy" was sung last night at the Edgewood avenue theater to a crowded house. There is much that is funny in the Chimes and much that is sweet in its music.

The "Living Pictures" were given between the second and third acts. The same opera will be sung tonight and tomorrow. The living pictures will be given at the matinee just as they have been at the night performances.

Lightning Strikes a Church.

Canton, N. C., July 19.—(Special.)—While a congregation of negroes was engaged in church services Sunday afternoon a lightning bolt struck the church, almost demolishing it, and killing two of the congregation and wounding the minister badly.

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WITH THE MILITARY.

Lieutenant Satterlee is Preparing a Report of Encampment Work.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KELL'S ORDERS.

He Makes Some Very Important Changes in the Orders of Certain Commands. Other Military Matters.

Lieutenant Satterlee is preparing a full report of the recent encampment.

The report will be of unusual interest, covering in detail the full work of the encampment, under whose guidance the late encampment was conducted with such brilliant success. It is ready to be submitted to the governor in a very short time and will certainly give evidence of the fact that never was the volunteer militia of Georgia in such the trim.

Among other things, commenting upon the work of the soldier in camp, Lieutenant Satterlee reviews in complimentary phrases the work of the company and of the platoon, and makes a most complete way. He speaks of the excellent discipline in camp and recalls that out of more than two thousand troops only one dishonorable discharge was made on account of desertion from camp. This is the case of Private Fletcher, who was a member of the Atlanta Zouaves. Fletcher was arrested six miles from camp, court-martialed and led out before the men on dress parade and discharged dishonorably, a suit of citizen's clothing being given him and his uniform being taken away from him.

"This has had a salutary effect," says Lieutenant Satterlee, "upon the military of Georgia, for I have learned that Fletcher applied at several places of business for a position and was refused each time. This shows with what disfavor a deserter from the Georgia volunteers is regarded by the citizens generally and men of business throughout the state."

Lieutenant Satterlee declares in his report that there never was such a successful encampment of the Georgia troops as that which was held at Camp Northern this summer. He speaks with pride of the personnel of the volunteers, declaring that they are representative Georgians, of the best and stanchest families, combining all the qualifications that go to make military men good soldiers. He reviews particularly the discipline that was enforced by every individual officer and company commander for its behavior in camp. However, he does not spare those little breaches of military law which turned up now and then, and which he says were of a minor character, and the report is a very detailed one and speaks in no uncertain way the praises of the Georgia volunteers.

So proud of the troops is Lieutenant Satterlee that he is just now preparing a report to have a team from Georgia enter the interstate military contest, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., September 30 to the 10th, inclusive, under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. There will be two matches open to teams of twelve men each, said teams to be composed of officers or duly elected non-commissioned members of any regularly organized militia or team from any state or territory within the United States or other countries. Lieutenant Satterlee is of the opinion that Georgia can take off the prize and win it. He says that there are as good soldiers in Georgia as there are in Pennsylvania, New Jersey or any other state. Just as well trained and just as thorough, and he hopes not only to be able to take a team to New Jersey, but to pluck victory from all other teams when they get there. The conditions of the matches are as follows:

Weapons—The United States Springfield rifle, army pattern, 1894.
Positions—Two hundred, 300 and 600 yards.
Position—Standing, off-hand at 300 yards, prone, head facing target at 300 yards, and any position at 600 yards.
Rounds—Ten shots at each distance.
Ammunition—Any, but for uniformity and accuracy, I would suggest the regular service cartridge, namely: 400-grain bullet; seventy grains of powder.

An Officers' Association.
The effort which was started some time ago by the officers of the Georgia volunteers to organize an officers' association for the state of Georgia, is gaining ground every day. It is easy to predict that there will be an officers' association in the state and that all the officers of the Georgia volunteers will get themselves together from time to time, with a view to self-improvement and self-instruction.

Following upon this line, Adjutant General Kell has issued the following general order:

To the Adjutant General, State of Georgia: At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth and Fifth regiments, infantry, and the First battalion, cavalry, at Camp Northern, on June 15th last, it was adopted, that, for the interest and better advancement of the Georgia volunteers, all officers of said troops organize into an association, to convene once each year, preferably at camp during one of the annual encampments, for the purpose of suggesting and discussing matters of interest to the troops; such plans and suggestions as shall be agreed upon for the advancement of their proficiency to be submitted for the consideration of the proper authority.

"I have the honor, as instructed by Colonel James O. Varnedoe, Fourth regiment, infantry, senior officer, to inform you of the above, and to request that the action there taken be embodied in the next general orders for your office, for the information of the troops, and to request also that the same be such future conventions be issued from your office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM J. KENDRICK, Major, Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Georgia Volunteers."

The plan suggested in the above letter for bringing officers of the Georgia volunteers together for the discussion of matters pertaining to the service, is a commendable step in the right direction, and has the belief that such meetings can be productive of only great good to the military of the state.

By order of the governor: JOHN MINTOSH KELL, Adjutant General.

An Important Order.
One of the most important orders that has been issued by Adjutant General Kell for many months is that which has just been sent out to the commands of the Georgia volunteers.

The following extracts from the order are of interest to every officer and private in the state:

"Changes in Organization—The Washington Rifles, infantry, Sandhills, 1st of December 4, 1893; permanently assigned to the Sixth regiment, infantry, and designated therein as Company G. (G. O. No. 2), July 6, 1894, A. G. O. No. 2.

"Appointments—Infantry arm. Second Lieutenant—John D. Little, Columbus, Georgia, Company G. (G. O. No. 2), July 6, 1894, A. G. O. No. 2.

"Edgar H. Reese, Eaton, to be first lieutenant, Putnam Rifles, Company E, G. O. No. 2, July 6, 1894, A. G. O. No. 2.

"Regiment—William E. Wooten, Albany, to be captain, Albany Guards, Company B, April 4, 1894, vice Tift, resigned.

"Lea A. Robinson, Brunswick, to be first lieutenant, Brunswick Rifles, Company I, March 27, 1894, vice Littlefield, resigned.

"Charles W. Lewis, Eton, to be second lieutenant, Fort Gaines, Georgia, Company D, March 24, 1894, vice Brown, resigned.

"Fifth Regiment—Aaron J. Burr, Griffin, to be first lieutenant, Griffin Rifles, Company F, April 25, 1894, vice Slaton, resigned.

"William G. Elder, Griffin, to be second lieutenant, Griffin Rifles, Company F, April 25, 1894, vice Cunningham, resigned.

"Sixth Regiment—Charles M. Tyson, Sandersville, to be captain Washington Rifles, Company G, April 25, 1894, vice Littlefield, resigned.

See, Company G, December 4, 1894, to fill an original vacancy.

"Cavalry Arm—First Battalion—John P. Thornton, LaGrange, to be first lieutenant, Troop Hussars, Troop C, April 10, 1894, vice McClure, resigned.

"Artillery Arm—John H. Merritt, Atlanta, to be first lieutenant, Atlanta Artillery, April 15, 1894, to fill an original vacancy.

"Ill-Casualties—Resigned (3)—First Lieutenant Thomas L. Hardin, Capitol Guards, Company B, Fifth regiment infantry, June 18, 1894.

Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Robinson, Capitol City Guards, Company B, Fifth regiment, infantry, June 18, 1894.

Died (2)—Captain Henry Byrd, Colquitt Guards, Albany, Ga., May 10, 1894.

"Captain E. H. Harris, Atlanta Washington Guards, Company A, Second battalion, infantry, Georgia volunteers, colored, at Atlanta, June 23, 1894.

"Each company, troop and machine gun platoon commander of the Georgia Volunteers will keep on hand at all times not less than four hundred rounds of rifle ball cartridges, caliber .45. This ammunition will be held in reserve exclusively for public duty; it will not be expended in target practice. All officers in charge of ammunition must see that it is kept in a proper place, from which, in case of fire or other emergency, it can be easily removed, or where, in case of fire, cutting off access, its explosion will do the least damage to surrounding property. No ammunition will be kept in the cartridge belts except when the troops are on duty requiring its use."

Returning of Public Property.
Among the most interesting things contained in the order are the regulations laid down with respect to the return of public property to be made by the officers responsible.

Along this line the adjutant general orders: On January 1st and July 1st of each year, all officers responsible for public property will render returns of the same to the adjutant general. On such returns they will report whether the property for which they are responsible has been inspected and verified as required in section (c) of this paragraph of the order. Should the return of the property be found to be deficient, it will be furnished by the adjutant general.

Case and Use of Public Property.
"All property issued by the state to volunteer forces will be kept in the armories, and will be used only in and for the performance of military duty, and will not be loaned to any one.
"An accurate record will be kept, in a property book of such property, that the whereabouts of each article may be known at all times.
"All arms and equipments will be kept in condition for immediate use. Arms will not be taken to pieces by soldiers, without the express permission of the company commander; nor will soldiers under any circumstances deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior."

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Several Negroes Are Bound Over by Judge Landrum.

Several cases of misdemeanor were tried by Judge Landrum yesterday afternoon. The most interesting of these was that of a negro, named George Reynolds, charged with larceny from the house, went to jail in default of a \$100 bond.

Mary Russell and Mary Teale were also remanded to jail in default of bond on a charge of misdemeanors.

George Hitem, a negro charged with cheating and swindling, was bound over to the grand jury before and after he had been charged with cheating a lady out of fifty cents.

Judge Peterson has been trying appeals cases for the last few days and just finished them yesterday afternoon. The regular routine of business begins at this court today.

When millions affirm that Beecham's Pills are the great remedy for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, it becomes almost a duty to give them a trial.

Look Before You Leap, Or the Result May Be Disastrous.

Many people who come to our office for medical treatment have been deceived by the cheap and incompetent doctors who have been taking advantage of the public by causing the price to be low. The results are very disastrous and we had to treat the case much longer than if we had seen the case in the first place. Remember, the best is always the cheapest, and that is why we are considered to be the leading specialists in the treatment of all delicate and private diseases peculiar to men and women. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECIALTIES.
STYPLIS, STRICTURES, PIMPLES, ULCERS, PILES, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER, AND ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

MEN—Young, middle-aged or old, who are suffering from nervous weakness, impotency, or any wasting disease caused by excesses, indiscretions, and general violations of the laws of health, should consult the reliable and most successful specialists in the south for the cure of their ailments. Strength, vitality and nerve power restored.

Old Sores, Painful Swellings, Scrofula and Blood Poison in its various forms, Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles and all catarrhal conditions of the tract, causing pain, frequent and frequent urination, and all private diseases of men and women cured.

ment for the many diseases peculiar to their sex. We have cured hundreds of cases when other doctors have failed. Our treatment is easy to use and no pain is necessary.

All correspondence answered promptly. business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to patients, banks and business men.

Call on or address
Dr. Hathaway & Co.

215 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 7, 10 to 12, Sundays, 10 to 12.

Mail treatment given system black—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Our medical reference book sent on receipt of one-cent stamp.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 6, Atlanta, Ga.

Assets over \$2,000,000 surplus, April 1, 1894, \$76,224. Death losses paid, \$1,119,748. Insurance in force over \$40,000,000. New business more than \$2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age. 10-Year Term. 15-Year Term. 20-Year Term.

21. \$40.00 \$11.16 \$14.21
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"A little higher in Price—but."
We invite Housekeepers to insist upon being supplied with the

"FERRIS" BRAND.
Sold by the Better Grocers.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small, easy to take, no pain, no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

WOODWARD THEATRE
Commencing Monday, July 16th.

Saturday Matinee at 3 p. m.; Children 25 Cents.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 8:30 P. M.—"Cavalleria Rusticana." 9:30 P. M.—"Living Pictures."

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10:00 P. M.—"Lovely Galatea."

Season books and tickets on sale at H. C. Beaman's, corner Decatur and Peachtree streets.

Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents. "Concluded in this review after the opera to all parts of the city."

CITY TAX NOTICE
TO DEFAULTERS.

Take notice that after July 20, 1894, the penalty of 10 per cent for failure to return property for taxation will be rigidly enforced.

The following resolution has been passed by the mayor and general council respecting this subject:

Resolved, That after the 20th day of July the penalty for failure to return property for taxation shall be rigidly enforced. The notice of this resolution is published in The Daily Constitution and Journal three times a week for two weeks.

"Adopted by council, July 2, 1894. Concurred in by the board of aldermen, July 5, 1894."

"Approved July 7, 1894. J. L. PARKER, City Clerk."

July 7—Sun. Tues. Fri.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Ass'n OF Philadelphia, Pa.

INCORPORATED 1878.

Assets over \$2,000,000 surplus, April 1, 1894, \$76,224. Death losses paid, \$1,119,748. Insurance in force over \$40,000,000. New business more than \$2,000,000 a month.

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Our medical reference book sent on receipt of one-cent stamp.

If you do not wish to address Dr.

CONSOLIDATION SALE!

IMPERATIVE! IMMEDIATE! UNRESERVED!

Commencing tomorrow, Saturday, July 21st, we will sell the entire stock of the ENTERPRISE CLOTHING CO., formerly at 20 Whitehall St., at 39c on the dollar. Their stock consists of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods. The finest of tailor made Suits comprised bulk of their stock.

Here's the way we will sell 'em:

MEN'S SUITS.

\$12 and \$14 suits, made of stylish and slightly goods, with latest and tailored, any of them worth the original price—special price during this sale

\$3.98

\$15 and \$18 Suits—Of good, honest, all-wool material, made in the very latest and leading styles—Special price during this sale

\$5.00

\$17 and \$18 Suits—Hundreds of stylish patterns to select from—the greatest values ever offered for the money—Special price during this sale

\$7.89

\$20 and \$25 Suits—Of fine, imported and domestic fabrics, in all the newest styles, at a price positively less than cost to manufacture—Special price during this sale

\$8.50

MEN'S PANTS.

\$2 and \$2.50 Men's Pants—Neat looking and well made—great values—Cut down to

\$1.25

\$3 and \$3.50 Men's Pants—Stylish patterns, in light, dark and medium colors for business—extraordinary bargain—Cut down to

\$1.98

\$4 and \$4.50 Men's Pants—All wool, hundreds of handsome patterns to select from, in the newest spring and summer styles—excellent values—Cut down to

\$2.98

\$5 and \$6 Men's Pants—In fine cassimeres, chevilles and woads, tailor-made, sewed throughout with silk—none inner; without exception the greatest bargain ever offered in men's pants—Cut down to

\$3.75

Boys' Clothing.

Short Pants Suits, worth \$3 and \$3.50, reduced to

\$1.48

Short Pants Suits, worth \$4 and \$4.50, reduced to

\$2.48

Short Pants Suits, former price \$5 and \$7, reduced to

\$2.98

Long Pants Suits, former price \$10 and \$12, reduced to

\$3.98

Long Pants Suits, original price \$15 and \$18, reduced to

\$5.00

Men's Neckwear.

Men's Silk Tecks, Bows, Ties, Windsor, and Four-in-hands, worth \$50 and \$75, reduced to

25c

Choice of the best Neckwear in our store; all shapes, styles, etc., worth 75c and \$1 and \$1.25, reduced to

50c

All of Auerbach's fine Neckwear at 35c.

Thin Clothing For Hot Weather.

Men's Summer Coats—good ones, too, to go at 45c.

Men's Alpaca Coats, 35c.

Men's Alpaca Coats and Vests, \$2.48 and \$2.98.

Men's Serge and Flannel Coats and Vests, the 35 kind, to go at \$2.48.

75 Pairs Men's Pants at 49c.

64 Pairs Men's Pants at 75c.

Men's Underwear.

The 50c kind Shirts at 25c.

Shirts and Drawers to match in these colors:

White, blue, heliotrope, cardinal, brown and pearl, worth \$1.50 suit

Our price 75c suit

Fine French belgrigan Underwear, French Neck silk Suits, the 5 kind,

At 48c each

Men's Hosiery.

The 15c kind at 8c.

The 25c kind at 15c.

The 35c kind at 25c.

Fine Little Thread Hose, colors.

Great value at 35c. Our price 15c, 2 for 25c.

Silk Handkerchiefs, white and colored

border, the 5 kind, at 25c.

Nearly 125 dozen Men's Outing Shirts

arranged fast colors, worth 75c. Our price

25c

Necktie Shirts, the 150 kind, at 80c.

Necktie Shirts, the 1 kind, at 60c.

Necktie Shirts, the 35 kind, at 45c.

The Monarch Laundered Shirt, at 75c.

The Monarch Laundered Shirt, at 75c.

The Globe Unlaundered Shirt, at 45c.

The Globe Unlaundered Shirt, at 45c.

White and Figured Vests.

We offer in this line—

25 Vests, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, at \$1.25.

25 Vests, worth \$2.50 and \$3 at \$2.50.

The Globe Garter for gents, 25c.

The Boston Garter for gents, 25c.

Umbrellas and Mackintoshes.

Umbrellas at 85c, worth \$1.50.

Umbrellas at \$1.48, worth \$2.50.

Mackintoshes at \$1.98, worth \$3.

Men's Straw Hats.

One lot of fifteen hundred Men's Straw Hats in yacht and soft shapes, never sold at retail at less than 75c, are to be sold

At 25c for choice

The famous "Lou" Straw Hat, 51 cases only,

Choice 38c

Over one thousand Yedlow, or two-ounce Hats that if sold in the regular way would bring \$1 each, will go

At 48c each

About twelve hundred men's extra fine Straw Hats, in yacht and soft shapes, which if bought outside this store would bring \$2 each, will go at

73c for choice

The Globe Derby and Alpine Hat, brown or black. Good value at

Our price 98c

Shoes. Shoes. Shoes.

Men's Kang Shoes (Rice & Hutchins make), former price, \$5, reduced to

\$3.98

Men's Calf Shoes—Choice of any of our 4 grades, for

\$2.98

Men's Kang Shoes—All our regular \$2.50 line reduced to

\$1.98

Men's Congress and Lace Shoes, worth \$2, reduced to

\$1.48

Men's Congress and Lace Shoes, worth \$1.75, reduced to

\$1.24

Ladies' Dongola Patent Tipped Oxford, in cloth or kid top, regular price, \$3, reduced to

\$2.48

Ladies' Dongola Patent Tipped Oxford, regular price \$2.50, reduced to

\$1.98

Ladies' Black and Tan Oxford, reduced from \$2 and \$1.75 to

\$1.48

Ladies' Patent Tipped Oxford, reduced from \$1.25 to

98c

Boys' School Shoes, 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, reduced from \$1.75 to

\$1.24

Misses' Tan and Black Oxford, regular price, \$1.75 and \$1.50, reduced to

\$1.24

Misses' Tan Sandal, regular price, \$1.50 reduced to

98c

Eight to 11 of the same

74c

Men's Black and Tan Tennis Oxford, regular price, 75c, reduced to

49c

Child's Black, 8 to 11,

49c

Boys' Knee Pants Suits.

Suits at 50c, worth \$1.

Suits at 98c, worth \$1.50.

Suits at \$1.48, worth \$3.

Suits at \$2, worth \$4.

Suits at \$2.48, worth \$5.

Knee Pants at 10c, 25c, 38c and 48c.

The value you will receive in this great sale has never been heard of in this country.

If you do not call a great chance will be missed to secure extraordinary bargains.

THE GLOBE SHOE & CLOTHING CO.
89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

WRITE FOR WHAT YOU WANT
And we will make our business to see that you get it promptly.
One important branch of our establishment is devoted entirely to filling orders received by mail. IT IS AN EASY WAY TO SHOP. Every letter answered the day received.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
We close at 6 p. m. Saturdays at 11 p. m. Telephone 431.

THE GLOBE SHOE & CLOTHING CO.
89 Whitehall. 74-76 S. Broad.

PLACED IN JAIL.

The Negro Who Was Shot in East Point Was Brought Here.

SAYS THEY WERE STEALING CHICKENS.

Tells About the Killing Wednesday Night. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Marshall Ryan Fully Exonerated.

Emmett Mason, one of the negroes shot by Marshall Ryan, of East Point, Wednesday night, was brought to Atlanta yesterday and placed in the Fulton county jail.

Mason is a large man, ferocious looking and savage, but his narrow escape seems to have taken all of the bravado out of him, and he talks about the killing in a meek and humble way.

Two of the plucky marshals, bullet-struck Mason, and his escape was in the nature of a miracle.

The wound in his side is not serious, and gives him very little pain, but the ball which made its way through the arm tore up the muscles in a frightful manner, and will cause him much suffering for some time.

In his account of the killing, the negro appears to hide nothing, and tells about the affair in a plain and straightforward, yet excited, manner. He acknowledges that both of them were on a thieving expedition, and says that they carried away many chickens before they left East Point.

Mason says that he left Atlanta Wednesday afternoon with Jones, the negro who was killed, and walked to East Point. They loaded about the place during the first part of the night with a crowd of boys who were performing on musical instruments of various kinds.

About 11 o'clock the crowd dispersed, and the two men started out on the pulley-pulling rail. Several henhouses were visited, and both of them got a good load.

It was about 12 o'clock when they started back to Atlanta. Just as they got on the railroad track on this side of the town the marshal jumped up before them and told them to halt. Jones pulled out his pistol and fired at the marshal. Before he could fire again the marshal's pistol had got in its work and Jones fell over dead.

Mason says that he turned to run, and had gone a good distance down the track when the marshal fired again, the ball striking him in the arm. He continued to run, and did not stop until struck the second time. The ball stunned him a little and he fell down. The marshal then came up and placed him under arrest.

The negro says that he and the man who was killed had been visiting East Point at night for the purpose of stealing chickens for a long time. Jones, he says, who was a mean man, induced him to go, and had often told him that he would be responsible if they were discovered. Mason was lying down in his cell and seemed to be suffering a great deal.

The coroner's jury held an inquest over the dead man yesterday morning, and Marshall Ryan gave an account of the killing as published in The Constitution yesterday. A verdict of justifiable homicide was brought in.

The ball struck at the marshal by the negro struck him in the breast and glanced around the ribs, making only a painful flesh wound. He was out on the streets yesterday.

Five hours after the shooting the body of the dead negro lay beside the railroad track, where it fell when Ryan fired. Jones had concealed four or five chickens that he had stolen under his jacket and shirt, and there they remained imprisoned for hours after he was shot, and were only released when the coroner arrived to hold an inquest. It was a gruesome sight, the

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

Gala Times at Cumberland and St. Simon's.

The Seashore the Mecca at Present.

A splendid opportunity is offered by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway on July 21st to all who are desirous of taking a week or nine days outing at the seashore on this date. Round trip tickets will be sold from Atlanta to Cumberland and St. Simon's at \$5, good to return until July 30th.

The Seashore Express on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia leaves at 7:30 p. m. and carries through sleepers and coaches to Brunswick. This train arrives Brunswick 6:15 a. m. and steamers for St. Simon's and Cumberland leave at 8 a. m., giving passengers time to get breakfast in Brunswick. Special meals, however, can be secured on board the steamers.

The hotels this year are excellently managed and offer every facility for a comfortable and pleasant stay.

This excursion will be accompanied by a passenger representative of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, who will look after the comfort of all patrons.

This is the last excursion, with probably one exception, which will be run this season.

Sleeping car diagrams are in the hands of Mr. E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, of Mr. Kimball house. Parties desiring good reservations should call early as possible.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Company to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the universal laxative.

It is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder.

On train leaving Saturday afternoon and good returning Monday morning Atlanta to Mount Airy and return \$2.50 Atlanta to Tallahassee and return, \$5. For tickets call at 8 and 10 Kimball house and Union ticket office, union depot.

East End 8-Room Home

On lot 100x150 feet, at Poplar spring, opposite Major's building, at auction Thursday, July 25th, at 9 o'clock p. m. Burt W. Goode & Co., Agents.

GROWING QUESTION.

The Constitution Believes in Far Reaching Plans.

IT IS BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

The Boys and Girls of Today the Decisive Factors in the Business, Social and Political World Tomorrow.

Surely nothing could happen more conducive to the welfare of commonwealth than the wholesale distribution of the world's best literary work, the Encyclopaedia Britannica; for a well-informed people always make the most of their opportunities. The Constitution, therefore, by its movement which it has inaugurated, is not only satisfying the literary taste of its many patrons, but is benefiting the coming generations. The boys and girls who today in Georgia homes are preparing themselves for the active responsibilities of the coming decades, are now enabled to do so with the aid of the most profuse and accurate embodiment of the world's information that has ever been published. The effect produced upon a developing mind by the environment of history, science, philosophy, art and literature to which an exact and positive solution is worth more to a boy or girl than any amount of schooling that falls to bring about this result.

And when the Encyclopaedia Britannica is in the home no question can come up either of the natural desire to know, or of the art of literature to which an exact and positive answer cannot be found, provided human wisdom has attained that knowledge.

A child is naturally the most inquisitive of creatures, and, when the proper encouragement and aid in learning how to draw from this storehouse of knowledge, the natural desire to know, and many other things will lead him to make the most of the opportunities furnished him in this library of universal knowledge. No parent should let this opportunity for obtaining this choice library, and it should be remembered that the special introductory offer, which gives this great library to Constitution subscribers at reduced prices and upon such remarkably easy terms, is a plan adopted by the Britannica publishers for getting their new edition of this great home educator before the people, and when that is accomplished the introductory offer will be withdrawn.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT AT NIGHT.

Something Everybody Ought to See. The Scintillating Old Wind Mill. Its Changes, Etc.

There is a beautiful sight to be seen these nights at which men, women and children stand and gaze as if entranced. It is most beautiful and worthy of a considerable ride or walk to see. It is an old fashioned windmill, with many of its lights thrown on every few minutes, and the sight is well worth the trip.

Go out and see it tonight at Jacobs Pharmacy Co.'s beautiful and mammoth establishment, 1000 Peachtree street, N. E. This unique gem of beauty was built after Dr. Jacobs' own design, and it will quickly be appreciated by all lovers of the quaint and beautiful. Don't fail to see it.

LOW RATES

To Mt. Airy, Ga., and Tallahassee, Fla., Ga.

On train leaving Saturday afternoon and good returning Monday morning Atlanta to Mount Airy and return \$2.50 Atlanta to Tallahassee and return, \$5. For tickets call at 8 and 10 Kimball house and Union ticket office, union depot.

East End 8-Room Home

On lot 100x150 feet, at Poplar spring, opposite Major's building, at auction Thursday, July 25th, at 9 o'clock p. m. Burt W. Goode & Co., Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUCCESSFUL speculation open to all; try our syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. Thompson & Derr Co., 38 Wall Street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York; capital, \$100,000. July 10-sun wed fri.

WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS for sale. Fresh stock of goods. Good class of customers, business well established. Will bear investigation. If you want a good thing, address A. B. care Constitution. July 19-7c

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 51 Whitehall. July 18-4c

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. A. L. Delkin, 65 Whitehall st. July 18-4c

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three rooms on the first floor; private family, No. 212 Luckie street, nearly opposite Third Presbyterian church. Address or call on H. C. Hudgins & Co., 714 South Broad street. July 19-2c

FOR RENT—Gentlemen's houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Or for sale on installment plan, 6-room house, 417 Woodward avenue. Apply to J. K. Polk, 200 Decatur street, Va. July 19-2c

FOR RENT—A new two-story house 279 Crew street at \$25 per month. A. D. & G. B. Adair. July 19-2c

FOR RENT—Nine-room, new house, close to water rent free—\$13 per month. Inquire of C. P. Johnson or G. W. Adair. July 19-2c

FOR RENT—On Walton street, a seven-room house, No. 153, gas and water; best of well water, fine shade, garden, bath, back and front verandas, back yard, hall, close to near Taylor & Gaighan's dry goods store, large rooms. Apply to owner at 54 Walton street. July 19-1w

MEDICAL.

MADAME DESMOND'S French Pills. For ladies; superior to all others; safe, quick, sure; never causes constipation. Get a box; never fails. Address: Gotham Medical Company, Buffalo, New York. may 20-31t

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. A. L. Delkin, 65 Whitehall st. July 18-4c

PURNISHED ROOMS.

COOL, PLEASANT furnished rooms at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice; hot and cold baths. Special summer rates. July 19-2c

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—At White Park hotel. Rates \$20 per month, \$7 per week. J. M. Dorn, Proprietor, White Park, Ga. July 20-1w

LARGE, pleasant rooms with board at 38 Peachtree. References. July 19-2c

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FOR SALE—A well established grocery store in good locality

ARE YOU GOING TO BE MARRIED?

If so, your attention is directed to our facilities for supplying handsomely engraved invitations and cards at a few days' notice and at very low prices. Our stock of silver FOR WEDDINGS is positively unequalled by any other in the south. Why select from stocks where only a few pieces are shown when you can so much better please yourself with the newest styles from our large display? Our prices will be found from 10 to 25 per cent less than others charge.

CUT GLASS can be bought from us at prices so much lower than prevail elsewhere that the fact is well known throughout the city.

If there is going to be a wedding in your family it will pay you to call on us. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 Whitehall St.

fine whisky

Is beneficial and conducive to health, when used in moderation. We sell fine whisky, in fact, our "long suit"—brands like "Canadian Club," "four aces," "O. O. P.," "old charter," "Cleveland Club" cannot be surpassed. come to us.

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44 and 46 Marietta St. Phone 378. empty barrels for sale.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep the best of everything in our line and sell the cheapest. Give us a trial.

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Telephone 45.

DR. W. W. BOWES, SPECIALIST.

Treatment \$5 per month for all Medical cases, no matter what the Disease, NOT requiring Surgical Treatment.

SPECIALTIES.

Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Nervous Debility, Kidneys and Liver, Erythema, Impotence, Spermatorrhea, Bladder Diseases, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Skin Diseases.

Consultation at office or by mail free. Book and question list for 2-cent stamp. DR. W. W. BOWES, 104 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. (Over Snooks & Co.'s Furniture store.)

OPIUM

NEW DOCTORS.

DR. A. SOPER. DR. A. MacKENZIE.

All who visit the foreign doctors before August 21 will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. During the past month 864 visited the doctors and 216 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE have unequal facilities for the manufacture of SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians.

84 Marietta St., opposite Postoffice.

MAY GET A NEW JAIL.

Nominees for County Commissioners Said to Favor the Plan.

MR. ADAIR WANTS A NEW PRISON.

Repairs to Be Made on the Jail Next Week Are Only Temporary—Next Year May Bring the New Jail.

Some repairs on the old jail will be made next week. New flooring is to be put in and other repairs will be made. New cells will also be put in a number of the cells.

All this work will only be for temporary use, however, as the present board of county commissioners do not believe in making any improvements of a permanent character on the old jail, as it would simply be a waste of money.

The election Wednesday of three new county commissioners has revived the talk of a new county jail.

It is thought extremely probable that the new commissioners will look with favor upon the proposition to build a new jail. The views of Messrs. Jack Spalding and Mr. Walter R. Brown, two of the newly nominated commissioners, are not known as regards the building of a new jail, but Mr. Forrest Adair is a strong advocate of the erection of a new county prison. Mr. Brown was out of the city yesterday and Mr. Spalding was at home sick.

Mr. Adair, than whom no young man in Atlanta is better known nor more highly esteemed, is one of the youngest men who has ever been elected to a place on the board of county commissioners.

No man in the county probably is more conversant with its needs. Mr. Adair's long experience in the real estate business, with his respected father, has given him a fund of knowledge of county affairs possessed by few.

Mr. Adair said yesterday: "Of course, I have had no time as yet to decide just which of the county's needs should first receive the attention of the new commissioners. However, without having given any study to these needs I should say that Fulton county is more greatly in need of a new jail than of any other thing. I have served on the two last grand juries, but one of both times my colleagues and myself condemned the present jail as the strongest language at our command."

"I think that a new jail should be built without delay of any kind. It should be a modern building in every particular. In the planning and building of it two things should be kept constantly in view. First it should provide, absolutely, sanitation for the prisoners. Jail escapes should be unheard of. Secondly, it should have a perfect system of ventilation and sanitation which would be conducive to the good health of the prisoners."

"No," said Mr. Adair, in reply to a query, "I have not given the matter of location for the new jail any thought as yet. I think, however, that if the new jail is to be a handsome and commodious structure, as it should be, that no objection will be raised to its location in any particular neighborhood. This is shown by the fact that, while the old police station was a blot to its surroundings, the new building is an ornament to that part of the city in which it is located. Keep the prisoners out of sight and out of hearing and the objection to a jail is removed."

Mr. Adair also stated that he favored paving all the principal roads leading out of the city, all the way to the county line.

"The paving of all these roads," said Mr. Adair, "will result in incalculable benefits to both the residents of the city and of the country."

IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

The Woman's Department of the Exposition Moving Along Splendidly.

The office of the woman's department of the exposition is now well under way. Notes of meetings held previous to complete organization, together with minutes of all regular sessions of the woman's board, have been transcribed and arranged for ready reference.

Lists of county representatives have been compiled and letters written to each, enclosing form for acceptance, requiring only county and postoffice and signature to be filled in. Quite a large number of the representatives selected have accepted the appointment, and every day brings such an amount of mail as to indicate that the interest in the exposition is general throughout the state.

The work of selecting and writing to representatives of the various states will be next in order, and it is hoped that the response from that source will be no less prompt and general than it has been from the counties of this state.

Since the woman's board have occupied their own office, which was provided for them by the men's board of the exposition company, their enthusiasm with regard to the work has only been equalled by their appreciation of the beautiful, new, latest improved Remington machine, which they have given for use in the woman's department of the exposition, and which the stenographer in the office pronounces a most excellent machine, and says it is a pleasure to manipulate the same.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the woman's board of the exposition Tuesday, it was resolved and unanimously passed, that a vote of thanks be tendered the Remington Machine Company, and Mr. Stator, as their affable and obliging representative, for the beautiful, new, latest improved Remington machine, which they have given for use in the woman's department of the exposition, and which the stenographer in the office pronounces a most excellent machine, and says it is a pleasure to manipulate the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely unequalled as a blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

THERE WAS NO MURDER.

The Negroes Were Excited and Spread Abroad a False Report.

Yesterday morning Detectives Wooten and Green investigated the reported killing of the negro boy on the corner of Edgewood avenue and Ivy street. The whole affair proved to be the result of the overwrought imagination of a crowd of excited gawkies. The fact that neither the proprietor of the fruit stand nor the boy could be found the night before made the officers suspicious and at first the charge against the fruit vender seemed serious. He met the officers yesterday morning, however, and gave them the true account of the matter. He said that the negro was mean and trifling and had upon several occasions been impudent to his wife. Wednesday afternoon the boy insulted his daughter and his wife informed him of the fact. He got hold of a stick and gave the negro a good thrashing. The boy ran and the crowd chased him into the old house in the rear of the place. Several other negroes saw the boy go in the place and from the way he screamed thought that he was being killed. In this way they reported the murder to police headquarters.

Children get rosy and strong Brown's Iron Bitters!

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

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NO RUBBISH HERE.

There are bargains and there are BARGAINS. The Clothing business furnishes a broad field for deceptive practices, and dealers abound who are none too good to profit by the credulity of human nature. That accounts for the existence of certain factories and the production of shoddy, malodorous, cotton-sewed, ante-bellum, monstrous suit burlesques that hysterical and fanatical "Cheap Johns" with regular bowery bravado care every now and again attempting to foist upon the people whose wits they think have gone a-wool gathering. Our new, bright and beautiful summer styles worth up to \$25 that we are selling

AT \$12.50,

Are welcome as the "pleasures of hope." Have had a big run but the size and color range is still complete.

Eds-Need Co.

RANDOLPHMACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Same trustees and president, requiring same courses and standards of admission and graduation as at the Randolph-Macon college for men, at Ashland, Va. This is the

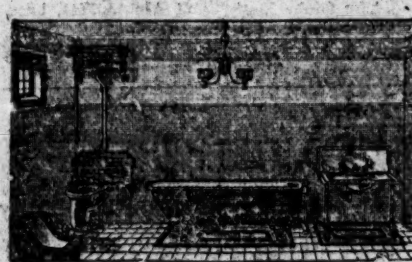
Only Endowed College for Women

In Virginia. Cost of buildings, etc., \$36,452. Endowment (\$102,667) pays half the current expenses, so that students get the best education at one-half cost. For catalogue with details, address WILLIAM W. SMITH, A. M., LL. D., Lynchburg, Va. July 3-3w-sun-tues-fri

Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

A splendid boarding school for young ladies. Home comforts. Finest advantages in music, art and literature. Twenty trained teachers and officers. Most healthful location in the south. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address A. W. VAN HOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents.

July 17-tues thurs sat



WINGATE & MELL PLUMBERS,

Steam and Hot Water Heaters

GAS FITTERS, TINNERS,

And Manufacturers of GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE

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FITTEN - THOMPSON HARDWARE CO.,

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.,

—AGENTS FOR THE—

Bicycle Step Ladder

The Most popular Ladder in use.

Builders' Hardware.

Full line House Furnishing Goods, including Refrigerators, Gas and Oil Stoves and every Novelty for Housekeepers.

DON'T DELAY

If you want to get some of the Bargains that are now being offered. You will have to come at once as they

Will Not Last Long

Hammocks that were 75c now . . . 47c
Tumblers and jelly glasses . . . 3c
Goblets, plain and fancy, 4c, engraved 5c
Gold pens, 2 qt. 3c, 3 qt. 4c, 4 qt. 5c, 5 qt. 6c
Letter copying book, 500 leaves . . . 15c
Counter blank books, 150 pages . . . 5c
Memorandum books, 150 pages . . . 5c
Play book, ledger or journal . . . 15c
14 inch shade . . . 15c
Hall extension lamps, decorated globe 1 1/2 33
Lamp chimneys, any size, 4c, decorated 10c
8c, illuminator or shade 7 inches, 10c
Glass-covered butter and sugar . . . 15c
Footed bowls, 7 inches . . . 10c
Fine blown glass water and milk pitchers, assorted colors and sizes . . . 10c
Decorated syrup cans . . . 25c
eFather dusters . . . 8c
Blackening and cloth brushes . . . 8c
Painted foot tub and chamber pail . . . 15c
Croquet sets in wood boxes . . . 75c
Only one lawn tennis set left worth 10c
Will sell for . . . \$7.50
Cedar buckets . . . 25c
Decorated china cups and saucers, worth 10c at . . . 5c
Solid wood spoons and forks . . . 15c
Meerschaum pipes . . . 50c
Rogers' plated teaspoons . . . 15c
Table spoons . . . 15c
Extra plated teaspoons . . . 15c
Table spoons . . . 15c
Silver steel teaspoons . . . 25c
Tablespoons . . . 25c

L. SNIDER, 84 Whitehall St.

LOOK AT THIS!

Open face, stem wind and set nickel watch (not Waterbury) . . . \$2.50
Open face, stem wind and set, silver watch . . . 4.75
Double case, stem wind and set, silver watch . . . 6.00
And everything in watches and jewelry at give-away prices.
Watches and jewelry repaired.

S. MAIER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,

30 Peachtree Street.

PETER LYNCH,

30 Whitehall St. and F Mitchell St. Branch Store 205 Myrtle St.
In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard grass and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern field corn, and all other seeds and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of the winter, also, beans and potter, radishes, gins, pump and whistles at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store seed place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash shall promptly and at reasonable prices. Branch 100 Peachtree St. corner Myrtle St.

Alaska Refrigerators Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

"THE REASON WHY."

The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are DAMPNESS and VARIING TEMPERATURE.

The qualities sought for in a Refrigerator are PRESERVATION OF FRESHNESS OF AIR and an economical use of ice.

The "Alaska" is constructed upon a scientifically sound principle, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE FRESHNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The "Alaska" possesses a provision chamber FREE FROM ODOR AND HUMIDITY. These results can be obtained only by a PERFECT CIRCULATION of the air in the Refrigerator, and its CONDENSATION in the ICE CHAMBER.

The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

The "Alaska" is a perfect DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR, and the best one ever constructed. Sold only by

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Summer Ending Prices

On goods you want now

Men's Suits,

Extra Pants,

Straw Hats,

Negligee Shirts,

Underwear,

Boys' and Children's

Suits and

Odd Pants.

Low prices don't affect our standard of reliable goods.

HIRSCH BROTHERS

44 Whitehall.

A. R. BUTCHER, President.

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Phone 112. Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

12 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Are You Going to be Married? Are You Going to Travel?

If so, how are you rigged out? A lady or gentleman is known by the trunk or valise they carry. Throw away that shabby old trunk and valise.

GO TO THE ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 WHITEHALL

And Get You an Out-fit at Cut-Rate Prices.

We must sell 10,000 trunks during the coming month. To effect this, everything goes now at 33-35 per cent off.

Trunks that were \$50 go now at \$34. Trunks that were \$75 go now at \$50. Valises, Satchels and Bags of all kinds go the same way.

Remember this sale and secure your outfit at these cut rate prices. All new and fresh goods; no shoddy or a hop-worm stock.

Lieberman & Kaufmann,

92 WHITEHALL STREET.



Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS

—AND—

BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.



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SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

Properly fitted by a practical Optician.

We make no charge for examining your Eyes and guarantee a perfect fit.

The best is always cheapest, and it is poor economy ruining your eyes by wearing cheap Glasses, or wearing good ones improperly fitted

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C. P. JOHNSON, HARVEST EXCURSION

TO TEXAS!

The Texas and Pacific railroad will sell excursion tickets to all points in Texas at one fare for the round trip on July 24th, 25th and 26th. Good to return within thirty days. Stop over allowed on going trip. For further information address J. H. WORD, Traveling Passenger Agent, 21 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga. July 15-17

CORN WHISKY AND RYE

from his own distillery. By the barrel, keg or bottle; 21 N. Alabama street. July 15-17

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